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DESOLATION AND VENTANA WILDERNESS AREAS, CALIFORNIA

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 713

A BILL TO DESIGNATE THE DESOLATION WILDERNESS, EL-DORADO NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AND

S. 714

A BILL TO DESIGNATE THE VENTANA WILDERNESS, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 19, 1969

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif.

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., January 25, 1968.

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President: I am pleased to give you a report recommending the designation of the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in California as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The proposed wilderness includes most of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area and 22,725 acres of contiguous national forest land. The total acreage within the proposed wilderness is 63,469 acres.

Notice of intent to recommend designation of the Desolation Wilderness was issued on March 24, 1967. A public hearing was held in Placerville, Calif., on April 26, 1967, and the hearing record was held open for receipt of additional written testimony through May 26, 1967. This public response is summarized in the attached report.

California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, the Board of Supervisors, El Dorado County, and all interested Federal departments and agencies were notified of the proposal. Those comments received as a result of this notification are included in the appendix of the attached report.

In its report on the Wilderness Act, the congressional conference committee stated that it expected the Department of the Interior to explore existing national forest primitive areas to give Congress the benefit of professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in each area. In accordance with these wishes, the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness to determine its mineral values. They found no mineral deposits of commercial importance. However, they did discover some gold-bearing sulfides in one small area which would warrant further exploration.

The proposed Desolation Wilderness is just west of Lake Tahoe and 90 miles east of Sacramento, Calif. It is within 200 miles of the San Francisco Bay area, with a population of over 8 million people. California presently has 13 units in the National Wilderness Preservation System which contain a total of 1,256,884 acres. In addition to the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, seven other national forest primitive areas containing 519,056 acres are currently being considered for possible inclusion in the Wilderness System. Your recommendation for the 142,918-acre San Rafael Wilderness is presently being considered by Congress. On March 29, 1967, I recommended that most of Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area be designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness, and in a separate report I am today recommending that most of the Ventana Primitive Area is suitable for inclusion in the System. Studies under the Wilderness Act on the four remaining national forest primitive areas in California have not been completed.

About 505 acres of the proposed wilderness are utilized by portions of two small existing hydroelectric projects operated under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission. These are Project No. 2101 of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District and Project No. 184 of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The proposed designation of the Desolation Wilderness would not alter the Commission's jurisdiction over these existing projects.

The Desolation area is eminently suitable for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission of legislation to incorporate it into the national wilderness preservation system. Attached is a draft of legislation which would implement this proposal.

Respectfully yours,

Orville L. Freeman, *Secretary.*

[S. 714, 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To designate the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, in the State of California

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Ventana Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Ventana Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 15, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the

office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Ventana Wilderness within and as a part of Los Padres National Forest, comprising an area of approximately ninety-five thousand acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Ventana Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Ventana Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Ventana Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

VENTANA WILDERNESS, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., January 25, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am pleased to give you the attached report which recommends designation of the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, in California for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The proposed wilderness encompasses 94,728 acres and includes most of the Ventana Primitive Area and some contiguous lands which are predominantly valuable for their wilderness resource.

Notice of our intent to recommend establishment of the Ventana Wilderness was issued May 6, 1967, and a public hearing was held in Salinas, Calif., on June 7, 1967. The hearing record was held open through July 7, 1967, for receipt of additional written submissions. The public response is summarized in the attached report.

California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, the Board of Supervisors, Monterey County, and all interested Federal departments and agencies were notified of the proposal. The comments they submitted are included in the appendix of the attached report.

In its report on the Wilderness Act, the congressional conference committee stated that it expected the Department of the Interior to explore existing national forest primitive areas to give Congress the benefit of professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in each area. In accordance with these wishes, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness to determine its mineral values. They determined there has been no production of minerals from the primitive area, and they found no evidence of commercial mineral deposits within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness. A copy of their report is attached.

The proposed Ventana Wilderness lies near the central California coast 25 miles south of Salinas. It is reasonably accessible to the major population centers in California. California presently has 13 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System which contain a total of 1,256,884 acres. In addition to the Ventana Primitive Area, seven other national forest primitive areas containing 507,630 acres are currently being considered for possible inclusion in the Wilderness System. Your recommendation for the 142,918-acre San Rafael Wilderness is presently being considered by Congress. On March 29, 1967, I recommended that most of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area be designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness, and in a separate report I am today recommending that most of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is suitable for inclusion in the System. Studies under the Wilderness Act on the four remaining national forest primitive areas in California have not been completed.

The Ventana area is eminently suitable for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission of legislation to incorporate it into the National Wilderness Preservation System. A draft of legislation which would implement this proposal is attached.

Respectfully yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

Senator METCALF. The Desolation Wilderness bill, designated S. 713, embraces a total of 63,469 acres. This is made up of 40,744 acres in the Desolation Valley Primitive Area and 22,725 contiguous acres, all within the El Dorado National Forest. A more detailed description is included in the agenda.

The Ventana Wilderness, designated S. 714, involves a total of 94,728 acres, including 54,474 acres in the Ventana Primitive Area and 48,321 contiguous acres all within the Los Padres National Forest.

Because both of these areas are in California and because some witnesses would like to testify on the two bills in one appearance, we will take them both up at this time.

Senator Cranston, junior Senator from California, who was unable to attend, has presented a statement in favor of both bills.

Without objection, I ask they be inserted in the record at this point as if read.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator CRANSTON. Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to testify in support of two new wilderness areas in California. I have the honor of cosponsoring with the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee, Senator Jackson, S. 713, which would designate Desolation Wilderness in Eldorado National Forest and S. 714, which would designate Ventana Wilderness in Los Padres National Forest. Both proposals were submitted by the President to the 90th Congress but failed to receive final action. The decision by the Chair to give these proposals early hearing is commendable, and I assure the committee that I wish to cooperate in every possible way to achieve early action.

The lands in question are now wilderness. Their inclusion by congressional sanction in the national wilderness preservation system will make certain that they remain as they are now—virgin lands untouched by the machines of Western civilization. With the Wilderness Act of 1964 we Americans made it our policy that future generations will be able to hike and ride horseback, camp and fish on land as it was before we came, before the imprint of man's works destroyed so much of the wilderness.

Particularly in California, increasing population and travel are putting great pressures on our countryside. Housing developments uproot the citrus groves; orchards grow where but a few years past cattle and sheep grazed on unleveled pastures; subdivisions, no longer tied to the cities, leap far into our foothills and mountains. The very rapidity of this changing land use is a constant threat to sound, long-range planning.

As a Californian, I want to see every acre of our State put to the best possible use for this and future generations. An integral part of that overall planning is the wilderness designation for best suited lands. Such a designation both protects the primitive area and is a necessary factor in planning how best to develop adjacent lands in the region. Therefore, I urge that there be no unnecessary delays in the careful consideration of these wilderness proposals.

There may be some disagreement among those who will testify before the committee about the exact boundaries of one or both of

the proposals. I am confident that the committee will determine the best specific boundaries wisely, after all of the evidence has been weighed. These minor questions should not overshadow the more important consensus that both Ventana and Desolation should be approved as wildernesses. This committee wrote our excellent Wilderness Act. Let us implement that law by protecting these remnants of California as it was when the Indians greeted Junipero Serra.

THE DESOLATION WILDERNESS

The proposed 63,469 acres of Eldorado National Forest to be called Desolation Wilderness begin just west of the Emerald Bay area of Lake Tahoe and rise to span the crest of the Sierra Nevada. Its approximately 100 square miles are accessible by foot trails from U.S. Highway 50 and California State Highway 89.

It is a rugged, rocky land carved out by alpine glaciation, popular with backpacking campers in the summer and cross-country skiers and snowshoers in the winter. Wildlife abounds and the fishing is good. The average altitude is slightly above 8,000 feet. It is a 3- to 4-hour drive for the millions living in the San Francisco Bay area.

I know of no opposition to the proposed wilderness designation.

THE VENTANA WILDERNESS

The Ventana proposal contains 94,728 acres and lies in the Santa Lucia Range on the central California coast in the Big Sur region.

The President's 1968 Report called it an anachronism because in mid-20th century it remains a relatively unexplored primitive area despite its proximity to two major north-south California highways and to the San Francisco Bay area, which is but 100 miles north.

Its elevation varies from near sea level to a peak of 4,965 feet. Its hills are covered by a variety of trees and brush including the southerly limit of the California coast redwoods. A rare conifer, the Santa Lucia fir, also known as the bristlecone fir, grows only in this area. Unlike many California wilderness areas which are closed by winter snows to all but a few hardy skiers, Ventana is most popular during the winter and spring.

I have been informed that some conservation groups will propose to the committee the inclusion of an additional approximately 3,000 acres in the Willow Creek area. The Forest Service proposal of 1967 sets forth the reasons for the exclusion of the Willow Creek drainage. As the committee will hear detailed arguments on both sides of the question, it would be presumptuous for me to make any recommendation. I will support the Ventana Wilderness legislation in either form.

Again, I wish to thank the committee for allowing me to make my endorsement of Desolation and Ventana Wildernesses.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following additional statement was supplied:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT BY HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Following the hearings herein recorded, I have reviewed the testimony of the representatives of the U.S. Forest Service and of the conservationists who appeared before the Committee on February 19, 1969. I am delighted that there

was so much agreement among the witnesses in support of both wilderness proposals.

While earlier I made no suggestion to the Committee on the question of including the Willow Creek area in the Ventana Wilderness, I now would like to encourage the Committee to accept the proposal that the Willow Creek drainage be included. The good arguments presented for adding Willow Creek plus the agreement by the Forest Service representative that the Service could administer the area either way persuade me that Willow Creek will add substantially to the Ventana Wilderness.

Senator METCALF. Senator Murphy of California is unable to be here today. His letter will be included in the hearing record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1969.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since I cannot appear in person to testify in behalf of S. 713 to designate the Desolation Wilderness and S. 714 to designate the Ventana Wilderness, I am submitting this letter in support of these bills with my request that it be made a part of the record of your hearings on the measures.

The establishment of both of these areas is highly desirable.

Although within 90 miles of Sacramento in the area immediately west of Lake Tahoe, the proposed Desolation Wilderness area retains its original rugged character, and it is the summer home of deer, bear, and various other wild creatures.

Fishing is popular in the many lakes, and many Californians and others return to the area year after year to hike over the rugged mountains, ridges, and alpine meadows.

The proposed Ventana Wilderness is approximately 120 miles south of San Francisco, and 36 miles south of Monterey.

In this area are peaks which range up to 4,800 feet as well as a vast array of wild animals and trees, including a grove of coast redwood. In fact, the Ventana Wilderness will be the only wilderness area to include specimens of the Sequoia sempervirens or the bristlecone fir.

The area will provide opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, fishing, camping and hunting for some of the 8-million people who live within a radius of 100 miles.

The prompt and favorable action of your subcommittee on these bills would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MURPHY.

Senator METCALF. Congressman Burt L. Talcott of California has sent in a statement in support of S. 714, the Ventana Wilderness proposal. Without objection it will be included in the hearing record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE BURT L. TALCOTT, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure and privilege for me to appear before this distinguished Subcommittee in support of S. 714, a bill to create the Ventana Wilderness within the confines of the Los Padres National Forest in the State of California.

The nucleus of the proposed Wilderness will be the present Ventana Primitive Area, comprising 54,407 acres, which was previously set aside in the Los Padres National Forest in its natural condition. An additional 40,321 acres in the National Forest would be added to the Ventana Primitive Area to make a total wilderness of 94,728 acres.

The Ventana Wilderness lies on both sides of the Santa Lucia Range of mountains and the east side of the crest of the Coast Range in Monterey County, California. It contains the headwaters of the Carmel, Arroyo Seco, the Little Sur,

and the north and south forks of the Big Sur Rivers—all names synonymous with scenic beauty and recreation in the central coast area of California. Elevations vary from 1,200 feet to 4,800 feet.

The Wilderness area is blessed with a wide variety of flora. A rain forest is located on its western boundaries. Typical southern California brush-type vegetation exists in the easterly portion. Several types of conifers and hardwoods grow in the area, among them the California coast redwood and the Santa Lucia fir, a bristlecone fir. The abundant wildlife of the area is also rich in variety, thus creating a well-balanced ecology worthy of preservation.

The proposed Wilderness is ideally situated between two major population centers. It is within 100 miles of the San Francisco Bay region and its 8,000,000 people, and is also readily accessible to the people of the populous Los Angeles area. In addition, the Wilderness is located near one of the country's most beautiful and popular scenic regions—the Monterey Peninsula—and will thus be beneficial and enjoyable to innumerable citizens from throughout the country.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee, after years of study and promotion we have achieved mutual agreement among the water conservationists and the natural beauty conservationists—not always an easily soluble task. I therefore urge favorable action on S. 714. This area will be a very valuable addition to the national wilderness preservation system. Your approval of this bill would provide a primitive recreation area for today, while at the same time preserve this unique product of nature for future generations.

Thank you.

Senator METCALF. Our first witness today is an old friend of the committee, and an expert on wilderness and wilderness preservation, Ed Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forestry Service.

Mr. Cliff, will you come forward and identify yourself?

STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM A. WORF, STAFF ASSISTANT

Mr. CLIFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee.

I am pleased to speak for the Department of Agriculture this morning in support of S. 713 and S. 714. These bills would designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, and the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, both in California, as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

The Department of Agriculture has long considered the maintenance of examples of our Nation's wilderness heritage as a vital part of the multiple use program for the national forests. The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960, and the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, reinforced this philosophy.

The Wilderness Act directs us to study each national forest primitive area "* * * as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness * * *." Our studies include adjacent areas that may have wilderness potential. Our recommendations are based on analysis of public needs and potential benefits. We have relied heavily on public hearings to provide us with views to guide this analysis.

The national forests in California contain 15 units of the wilderness system with 1,436,227 acres. These are shown in red on the map before you. There are also four other primitive areas which are currently being studied to determine their suitability or nonsuitability for designation as wilderness. These, together with the Desolation and Ventana Primitive Areas, encompass 450,714 acres and are shown in green on the map. The green cross-hatched areas on the map are areas which are also being studied, under the provisions of the Wilderness Act, by the Department of the Interior. The two proposals before you were developed in full recognition of these other existing and potential wilderness areas in California.

Basically the questions on the Desolation and Ventana proposals are simply these: Are these areas suitable for wilderness and, if so, is wilderness designation the best allocation for these lands?

In making our recommendations we have considered the potential impacts of wilderness designation on all resource uses and activities. I will discuss these impacts later in relation to the specific proposals. They are described in detail in the reports you have before you. However, I want to emphasize now the relationship of these two proposals to outdoor recreation opportunities in California.

Recreation is becoming an increasingly important use of all national forests. This is especially so in California where nearly 10 percent of the U.S. population lives.

In 1968 an estimated 46,184,300 visitor days use occurred in California national forests. The 21 wilderness and primitive areas received about 4½ percent of this use. Our objective in recreation management on the national forest system is to provide opportunities for the full range of recreation experiences from those found in wilderness to those found at intensively developed places, including opportunities for all of the various kinds of experiences in between these two extremes.

We recognize that recreation is only one of the purposes for which the wilderness system is established. But recreation is usually a major use of the system. So our review of primitive areas will give considerable weight to the needs for establishing and maintaining a balance in the opportunities for the various kinds of recreation experiences. These needs were carefully considered in our review of the Desolation and Ventana Primitive Areas.

The proposed Desolation Wilderness encompasses 63,469 acres of Federal land within Eldorado County, including 40,744 acres from the Desolation Valley Primitive Area. The area lies on both sides of the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains immediately west of Lake Tahoe and approximately 90 miles east of Sacramento, Calif.

The area consists of glaciated ridges and valleys with elevations ranging from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Desolation Valley and Rockbound Valley are central features and are typical segments of this portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These valleys are characterized by very large granite outcroppings that have been heavily glaciated. There are 15 peaks over 9,000 feet in elevation. There are 69 named lakes, and many others yet unnamed, which vary in size from 1 or 2 acres to several hundred acres.

The proposed eastern boundary of the wilderness is located 2 to 3 miles from the shores of Lake Tahoe. The Lake Tahoe area is being intensively developed and is attracting an increasing number of people each year. The result is a marked increase in the number of people who want to backpack, hike, or camp in nearby unroaded mountain areas. The capacity of this area to accommodate such activities would be greater if it were managed primarily for back-country recreation with some structures and facilities rather than for wilderness. It is our conclusion, however——

Senator METCALF. That is the area between the old area——

Mr. CLIFF. I am speaking of the Desolation Area.

Senator METCALF. I see.

Mr. CLIFF. It is our conclusion, however, that the foreseeable demands for such use can be accommodated on other undeveloped national forest lands outside the proposed wilderness.

Cattle have been grazing within the proposed wilderness under four permits since 1909. This use will not be foreclosed because of wilderness designation.

The mineral potential within the proposed wilderness is very low and there are no oil or gas leases within the area. However, there is a small area which contains significant amounts of gold. Insofar as known the deposit is too low in grade, the gold too erratically distributed, and the area of occurrence too difficult of access for this deposit to be commercially exploitable.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, you have before you or available to you a detailed geological report on this area, made by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, in which they make this conclusion. It is a very good detailed analysis of the mineralogy and geology of the area.

Approximately 24 percent of the proposed wilderness is forested and about one-third of this forested area produces timber that is of commercial diameter and quality. The estimated volume on these timbered lands is about 160 million board feet. This timber is mostly located in scattered patches, and is not economical for harvesting under present market conditions with available equipment. This volume has never been included in calculations of the allowable harvest of the Eldorado National Forest. There would be no immediate economic impact from wilderness designation.

Water will continue to be a very important resource. Wilderness designation will have little or no effect on the present water-production capacity of this area. However, treatment to increase water yield would be precluded.

Past water-management activities have altered the wilderness character of the area somewhat. These activities have resulted in two structures which you should be fully aware of as you consider this wilderness proposal. One, Aloha Lake Dam, was constructed of native rock and mortar in 1865—over 100 years ago—and is today substantially unnoticeable. The other is the Rubicon Reservoir Dam, a more formal concrete structure which diverts water from the Rubicon River to Rockbound Lake. After careful analysis in 1958 the Forest Service agreed to the construction of this facility within the primitive area. It is an indispensable part of the Sacramento Municipal Utility Districts's American River project. The actual structures were designed and constructed in such a manner as to minimize the impact on the wilderness resource.

The decision to recommend inclusion of the Rubicon Reservoir in the proposed Desolation Wilderness is based only on the unique circumstances in this particular case. It does not imply that the structure in and by itself conforms to the criteria for wilderness designation as expressed in the Wilderness Act. When the decision was made in 1958 to agree to the construction of this facility it was determined that the need for it was so great that it should be allowed even though it was in the primitive area. The same recommendation would have been made for action by the President under subsection (b)(4)(1) of section 4 of the Wilderness Act, if the provisions of that act had been in effect at that time. For this reason we have included it in the wilderness proposal. The alternative now would be to carve it out of what is currently designated as a primitive area and managed for wilderness purposes.

You will find more detailed information on all resources and on other aspects of the proposed wilderness in the wilderness report. That is the volume which has been furnished to the committee.

Senator METCALF. That is part of the file?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, this is part of the supporting document and contains a great deal more detail of the area.

A public hearing on a proposal to establish the Desolation Wilderness was held in Placerville, Calif., on April 26, 1967. Sentiment was overwhelming in favor of adding the Desolation Valley Primitive Area and contiguous lands to the national wilderness preservation system.

Some of those who testified urged the inclusion of more additions to the area. An analysis of the public reaction is found on page 9 of the report.

I would like to discuss the reasons we have chosen the suggested boundary of our proposal. Each area is shown on the map on page vi of the report and on the large display map before you.

Additions

We have recommended that six separate areas not presently in the primitive area be added for designation as wilderness. They are shown in the map with black vertical lines as areas A through F. Our reasons for suggesting these inclusions are as follows:

Area A (687 acres) General Creek and Meeks Creek.—The vegetative cover and topography are similar to that of the primitive area and inclusion permits placing the boundary in recognizable topographic features.

Areas B (1,148 acres), C (784 acres), and D (654 acres) are lands of similar vegetation and topography which lie on the east slope facing Lake Tahoe. These areas will add additional depth to the wilderness along this side.

Area C (5,748 acres), The Lake of the Woods-Ralston Peak Area, contains picturesque rocky peaks and lakes over 8,000 feet in elevation which are comparable to the quality and character of the lands within the primitive area.

Area A (13,704 acres) is a strip of land approximately 2 miles wide along the full length of the westerly boundary of the primitive area. It contains numerous streams originating in alpine lakes along the crest of the Crystal Range. This extension was made to include both slopes of the range. We believe the lands are an integral part of the basic wilderness unit.

Exclusions

Areas 1 through 4 were recommended for exclusion from the primitive area. They are shown on the map before you with horizontal red lines.

Area 1 (28 acres) and Area 2 (73 acres) are small corners beyond a well-defined topographic boundary.

Area 3 (527 acres) is a strip of land containing a public road to the Buck Island Lake Reservoir. These lands do not qualify for wilderness.

Area 4 (11 acres) is a portion of Duck Lake within the primitive area. It is excluded because of an access road to the north edge of the lake.

Our proposal for the Desolation Wilderness represents a net increase of 22,086 acres in the area dedicated to wilderness purposes.

Inclusions recommended by others

The areas shown in blue on our map were recommended by some who testified at the hearing, as expansions of the Forest Service proposal, but were not recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

The Duck Lake Area (562 acres) was recently acquired by the Forest Service through an exchange of lands. The timber had been harvested just prior to acquisition and it is bisected by a road. It does not, therefore, qualify for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system under the criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act.

The Shadow Lake Area (200 acres) was recommended for inclusion by some to prevent the use of motorized trail vehicles in that area.

We did not recommend that it be included because of the rut roads which have been established by the repeated use of four-wheel-drive motor vehicles.

That concludes my statement on the Desolation Wilderness and if it meets with your approval, Mr. Chairman, I will present the statement on the Ventana Wilderness.

Senator METCALF. Why don't we go into this Desolation Wilderness area first, and I will ask my colleagues for any comments or questions they may want to make, and then we will go into the other one.

The Senator from Colorado.

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Cliff, first of all, it may have been in your statement—I was trying to watch various things here—what are the official comments of the State of California on this?

Mr. CLIFF. We have correspondence with the State of California, and as I remember, their comment is included in the report and is favorable.

Senator ALLOTT. They are favorable?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator ALLOTT. All right, how many acres have now been set aside in California for wilderness?

Mr. CLIFF. We have 1 million——

Senator ALLOTT. I see. It was on the first page of your statement.

Mr. CLIFF. It is 1,436,222 acres.

Senator ALLOTT. And this adds 22,000.

Mr. CLIFF. This would add 63,000 acres.

This 1,436,222, Senator Allott, represents the areas that have already been designated as wilderness and included in the wilderness system.

In addition, we have 450,714 in primitive areas, including this one and the Ventana. This would transfer 63,000 acres to wilderness. It would officially classify 63,000 more as wilderness.

Senator ALLOTT. All right. Now, with respect to what we might call the economic possibilities, in your statement you say that there is some gold in this area but that it is not exploitable. "Insofar as known the deposit is too low in grade, the gold too erratically distributed, and the area of occurrence too difficult of access for this deposit to be commercially exploitable."

What about the future exploitation?

Mr. CLIFF. Well, this——

Senator ALLOTT. For example, at $70 an ounce.

Mr. CLIFF. This statement was based on the Geological Survey report, and they analyzed this deposit in detail. They say it is fractured, it is in very small areas. They do indicate that it might be worthy of further exploration, but they express doubts that it would be economically exploitable, based on the present information. And a copy of their complete report has been made available to you.

Senator METCALF. Is it a part of this proposal of the Desolation Wilderness?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir, it is located——

Senator METCALF. I mean is the geological report incorporated in your proposals?

Mr. CLIFF. You also have a report——

Senator METCALF. You have quoted from that report, but do we have the complete report in the file?

Mr. CLIFF. I am quite sure that has been furnished to you. It is part of the House document, Senator, which I think your committee has. It is a report of the Department of the Interior entitled "Geological Survey Bulletin 1261A, Mineral Resources of the Desolation Primitive Area of the Sierra Nevada, Calif."

Senator ALLOTT. I didn't have this larger document available to me when you referred to it. I have just now procured it.

I am referring to a document called "A Proposal, Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest."

I read from page 8, which is a quote from the Geological Survey report:

A small area half a mile south from Gilmore Lake in northeast quarter of section 17, township 12 north, range 17 east contains significant amounts of gold that must be regarded as having economic potential for gold.

Now, that doesn't seem to be on all fours with your statement.

Mr. CLIFF. If you go on and read further in that statement, it says:

Insofar as known from surface outcrops, the deposit is too low in grade and the gold is too erratically distributed and the area of occurrence too difficult of access for this deposit to be commercially exploitable; however, the deposit is promising enough in mineral character and dimensions to warrant further exploration.

Of course, under the wilderness bill, further exploration would be permitted for a period of 18 years from the passage of this legislation.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, it seems to me that this is a use of doubletalk by the Geological Survey, which doesn't tell us anything. There is always the possibility there might some day be an increase in the price of gold. In some markets the price of gold has gone up a bit; but there is very little gold in this country today, or very few areas where gold can be mined at $35 an ounce, but this certainly gives us no clue as to the potential for the future of this area.

Wouldn't you agree to that?

Mr. CLIFF. Senator, I think you would have to read the complete report of the Geological Survey, which goes into the complete geology of this area. It describes the basic underlying rocks and the only place where there is any possibility of gold-bearing strata is in this one small area. And it is in several widely separated sections. The complete report, I am sure, would give you better insight to the possibility. We think it was a thorough report. There have been other geological studies made in the area over the years. This area has been open to mining location for many years. It is not actually mother lode country. There have never been any patented claims, or any claims that justified patenting. I think the potential is minimal and, of course, under the Wilderness Act this area would remain open for mineral exploration for an additional 15 years.

Senator ALLOTT. I do want to stress the point I am a little bit confused, though, by the paragraph that is quoted in your document.

Senator METCALF. For the record, the complete report is contained in House Document No. 292, part 5, of the 90th Congress. We do have it here.

Senator ALLOTT. I would like to approach another matter, which we got into last year, Mr. Cliff, with the Great Swamp Wilderness Area in New Jersey. And this is a matter that has been of great concern to me, because while I realize the value of this area for recreation purposes—I am speaking of the New Jersey area—particularly

because of its proximity to great centers of population—I am concerned about the dilution of the criteria of the Wilderness Act. I spoke at some length about this last year and it is still a matter of primary concern. We spent many years hammering out the criteria for the Wilderness Act, as you well know, you know it as well as anybody; and then the first thing we did under that was to dilute the criteria when we dealt with the New Jersey area.

Now, in this one, roughly in the northwestern part of this, you have the dam on the Rubicon River. How can you include it within the wilderness area? There have to be access roads to the dam; certainly it has to be cared for; it has to be maintained; you can't exactly say that big, huge concrete structure blends into the landscape, unscathed and untrammeled by mankind.

Aren't you really diluting the wilderness concept when you put a dam in this wilderness area?

Mr. CLIFF. Senator Allott, I would agree that this structure is a nonconforming use. It is not a massive structure—let me describe it briefly. The height of this dam is 28 feet. It is in a narrow gorge that backs water into a valley which is almost completely rock, with a minimum of drawdown. You can hardly see the effect of the drawdown, because it isn't a dirt-bottom dam. There is a diversion from this reservoir over to Rock Bottom Lake.

There was a very low-standard road built into the dam when it was constructed, with the understanding that the road would be obliterated afterward. The use of the road has been discontinued. It is now nothing more than a wide trail and will be maintained as a trail. The dam is of such a nature that it will require a minimum of maintenance.

The Wilderness Act does provide for the eventuality of water development, if water development is deemed to be absolutely necessary and is authorized by the President.

When we studied this in 1958, we were concerned very much about the same thing you are, and we still are concerned about diluting the wilderness principle. But in this case, after long study and consultation with others, we decided that it was an indispensable part of the Sacramento project and it could be allowed in a primitive area.

Now, the decision is whether it should be included in the formal wilderness designation, or the alternative of drawing the boundary line around it. Our recommendation is that it be included as an exception, and that it be handled as an individual case.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, I want to make my position clear. Over the years—and Congress has to bear an equal responsibility—we have established so many different kinds of monuments, historic sites, bird refuges, wilderness areas, primitive areas, canoe areas, et cetera, et cetera, that it seems to me that we are best serving everyone, including the Government and including the people, if we try to add here to the criteria which we set up with so much sweat and toil in the wilderness system. This is the only point I want to make. We had probably a good reason in the New Jersey situation, the Great Swamp Wilderness there, but now we are coming back the second time and doing it again or being asked to do it within a year. I just feel that if we are going to adhere to the concept that we set forth in the first few paragraphs of the Wilderness Act, that we ought to start doing it.

If we continue to make exceptions to the criteria, start this, then some day I will come along or some other Senator will come along, and he

will want a wilderness area that only happens to have a nice lake and a few boat ramps, and things like that—like the Grand Coulee Dam, maybe, or something of that sort.

I think that is all I have to say. That doesn't call for an answer, but I just feel that this is the time right now for this committee to decide how closely it is going to adhere to these criteria set up.

That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator METCALF. Thank you. The Senator from Oregon.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cliff, I would like to pursue a little bit this question on the matter of the Wilderness Act.

Would you point out again to me on the map where this particular dam is located? I understand that it is now part of the primitive area.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Would there be administrative or other problems created if you excluded the dams from the proposed wilderness area? What would this do to the whole?

Mr. CLIFF. In order to get a proper boundary it would mean cutting out about 2,500 acres, as I remember, of land that is good wilderness territory. I think the intent of the Congress was that these primitive area classifications be discontinued after 10 years. Congress, when it passed the Wilderness Act, instructed the executive agencies to review the primitive areas and within 10 years to recommend reclassification of wilderness, or declassification.

I think we would have a problem with maintaining a part of this area as a primitive area.

Senator HATFIELD. What would be the classification of the 2,500 acres once that 10-year limitation was up? What would you then do with it?

Mr. CLIFF. If it were declassified it would just be the same as other national forest land, and we could manage it in the primitive conditions without formal classification, if that is the direction it would take.

Senator HATFIELD. But really aren't we talking about a formality here? In actuality, couldn't you maintain that area, even after declassification, on pretty much the basis you wanted to maintain it?

In other words, any purpose to which this land would be used or subjected would have to gain your approval, a permit from you? Wouldn't you be still empowered to control the kind of activity that was to be involved in that area?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, we have full administrative authority to manage that area in a primitive condition, if that were the decision made. But if we are going to manage it that way—except for this problem of maintaining the wilderness standards that are written in the act that are worrying Senator Allott—why not include it in the wilderness? In that way we could put the boundaries on good topographic lines and confirm the action by act of Congress.

Senator HATFIELD. I think the weight of evidence is on the other side. I would disagree with you. I would say the weight of evidence would be to exclude it and make it as you would make it anyway, and maintain the basic integrity of the Wilderness Act concept, because, again, reiterating Senator Allott's view, I can't help but feel every time we make an exception, we build a precedent stronger for future exceptions.

Mr. CLIFF. This has concerned us, too, Senator, and you remember when we testified on other bills here, we have raised this same question.

Senator HATFIELD. I remember the picnic tables in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area that was being redesignated from a primitive area. These were well established and well used and we were removing those, I believe, because we wanted to maintain the integrity of the Wilderness Act.

Well, frankly, I think the picnic tables were far less offensive in terms of the criteria of the Wilderness Act than the dam. I am only speaking now as one member of this committee, but I would like to see us include the 2,500 acres, the area necessary to take the dam and that structure out of this wilderness designation, but then to give you some kind of a sense of the committee as to supporting your administrative program to maintain and to administer this area as if it were part of this wilderness area, which you have the power to do. That way we would maintain the integrity of the Wilderness Act and not set as I think, and as Senator Allott says, an unwise increase in precedent. Would this idea be offensive to you?

Now, I admit that from an administrative view it might make a nicer geographic outline of boundaries, but I am looking now at the integrity of the Wilderness Act.

Mr. CLIFF. As I say, we have been concerned about this matter of maintaining the integrity of the act, because there have been proposals made to include nonconforming uses in some of these proposed wilderness areas We have resisted them, but in this case we went into it with our eyes open. In 1958 we negotiated with the wilderness organizations when this decision was made. We kind of made a commitment to them that we wouldn't let this interfere with the continued classifications as a primitive area. So there is some background on it that I think needs some consideration.

Senator HATFIELD. While we are dealing with the water resources, which the dam represents, you stated on page 4, "However, treatment to increase water yield would be precluded."

What do you mean by "treatment to increase water yield"?

Mr. CLIFF. We are conducting research and we are actually practicing land-use measures designed to increase water yield. One of the things in the high country is the construction of snow fences to trap the snow and to increase the depth of deposit from snowdrifts inclined to run off. In timbered country—and this is largely nontimbered—we can increase water yield by the pattern of timber harvest, and vegetation manipulation. I don't think that would apply in this area.

The snow fencing, any kind of work of that kind, would be precluded, but there is so much territory in the Sierras to work on water yield improvement that we will be a long time exhausting those possibilities outside the wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. Would you restate the activity which would be precluded?

Mr. CLIFF. The principal way of increasing water yield or prolonging runoff would be the construction of artificial snow fences in this country and there are other places we can do that that would use all of the resources we have.

Senator HATFIELD. What if you got involved in a situation where there was very serious erosion taking place?

Mr. CLIFF. In this particular area that is a remote possibility, because it is largely rock, granite rock, with little sedimentary soil along the stream bottoms. It is a very barren area by and large. We have some pictures that we can show you to illustrate this. I think the likelihood of having erosion problems in this area are quite remote.

Senator HATFIELD. Also on page 4, you say there would be no immediate economic impact from wilderness designation. Does this preclude the possibility of future economic impact? What do you mean by that?

Mr. CLIFF. I was talking about the timber resources in there. I gave you the figures on the volumes. The timber is very low grade, it is remote, and in isolated patches. In the foreseeable future, I can't conceive that, even if there were no restrictions, we would be harvesting timber in that area. It is just noncommercial, really. It is commercial in size, but it is noncommercial because of location and species. It is mostly high elevation species.

Senator HATFIELD. Really, there is no immediate or future economic impact which you can see?

Mr. CLIFF. In my judgment, the future economic impact would be so low, we would be better served, if we had money to develop timber resources, to do it on better sites, in other places, where we can get more for our investment.

Senator HATFIELD. You indicated that there was general favorable public reaction. Then you indicate today the further inclusion of designated areas. What would be the relationship between those new designated areas and the response of the people in those hearings in California?

Mr. CLIFF. The statement I made included reference to these additional areas. This is the proposal that was reviewed in public hearings.

Senator HATFIELD. Including your new A, B, C, D?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir; and including the proposed exclusions.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

Senator METCALF. The Senator from Arizona.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cliff, in looking over the list of witnesses, I don't see anybody testifying from California that is directly connected with the State government, although I realize that Senator Cranston is a cosponsor of the bill.

I am wondering if you did have any indication from the State of California of their position in respect to this?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir. There is a statement. It is in the report——

Senator FANNIN. In support of this legislation?

Mr. CLIFF. From the Natural Resources Agency. It is on page 16.

Senator FANNIN. In support of the project, no objection to it? I was just wondering because I don't see any witness from the State government of California in that regard.

Mr. Cliff, in considering some of the water and power development programs that are already there and have been mentioned earlier, Chairman D. C. White of the Federal Power Commission, I think, directed attention to some of these problems that might occur and recommended that any legislation authorizing the wilderness proposal should clearly reserve the commission's jurisdiction over these existing

developments. No such provision is contained in S. 713. Would you want to comment on that?

Mr. CLIFF. Of course, the two developments I mentioned, the Aloha Reservoir, the one that has the 100-year-old dam, and the Rubicon Reservoir, are licensed by the FPC. And there is nothing in this proposal which would take away their authority to continue those licenses.

Senator FANNIN. Do you feel that their jurisdictional power in this relationship is preserved?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator FANNIN. There isn't any mention of it but you think it is something that is taken for granted, or is assumed?

Mr. CLIFF. That is my interpretation; yes, sir.

Senator FANNIN. Has the National Forest Products Association taken a position with regard to this proposal?

Mr. CLIFF. I don't know of any adverse position they have taken on it but I haven't heard an affirmative position on it.

Could you enlighten me on that, Mr. Worf?

Mr. WORF. They have taken no adverse position on it. I think they intend to submit a statement to the committee.

Mr. CLIFF. They should speak for themselves, but this is an area in which they had no particularly strong interest.

Senator FANNIN. I was wondering if you had any opposition from the communities—I know there are no communities nearby—in regard to this being considered.

Mr. CLIFF. No, I know of no opposition to it, sir.

Senator FANNIN. Fine. Thank you very much.

Senator METCALF. Thank you, Senator.

You suggest that if this had already been created and an application had been made for the dam, in order to provide water for the city of Sacramento, you would have recommended it be granted under the provision of the Wilderness Act, which says that:

> The President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as may be deemed desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water projects, power projects and transmission lines and other facilities dealing with the public interest.

I am reading from the section you cited.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator METCALF. Now, when that is granted, does that area still remain in the wilderness? Is that your interpretation?

Mr. CLIFF. That is my interpretation, that if that is granted, it would remain in wilderness classification unless the Congress changed the boundary. The only one that can change a boundary of a wilderness is Congress. Congress establishes them and Congress is the only one who can change them. I think there may be some very minor exceptions to that.

My counsel says there are no exceptions. Congress would have to make the change. But in this case, this use is substantially unnoticeable, unless you get right up against the reservoir, or the channel that diverts the water. It isn't a big disruptive thing, and Congress, when they passed the act, clearly recognized there may be cases where water development should be permitted. In my opinion this is one of those cases.

Senator METCALF. So if this has not been built, but application is submitted, it might well be that if we created a wilderness of this size, that the President would authorize the development of the dam and it would remain in the wilderness area, just as you suggested, because it was built for the wilderness as created.

Mr. CLIFF. Under these particular circumstances, I think it could well be justified.

Senator METCALF. I have one more question, Mr. Cliff.

Some of the questions that I had were already covered by my colleagues.

You have a discussion of snow surveys in your report which has been filed with the committee, and the conclusion of that is that if adequate provisions were made for necessary snow measurements in the proposed wilderness, the State of California would support and endorse the Desolation Valley proposal.

What are adequate provisions that would be made for snow surveys? That is on page 17.

Mr. CLIFF. There are snow stakes or snow markers in there, and the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District surveys that course by aerial overflights and photography. We do permit landing the helicopters to make water-gage readings on the streams. This is a practice that was started prior to the recommended action, and this could be continued under the terms of the Wilderness Act. We would permit that to continue.

Senator METCALF. So there is nothing that would prevent continuance.

Mr. CLIFF. I know of nothing at this time that would be troublesome in this respect.

In all candor, though, we haven't permitted landing of aircraft for snow measurement nor the installation of mechanized measuring devices in wilderness areas where that practice was not established prior to the passage of the act.

This is a fine point, it is a troublesome point, but it seems to us the act is clear. Where aircraft is used and has become an established practice, the act says it can be continued. Where it has not been used, the act says it will be precluded. And it is just that way.

Senator METCALF. Thank you.

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Chairman, our staff counsel has just received a call from a representative of the National Forest Products Association, saying they have no objection to either of these projects, and that they will send a letter to you as chairman and so state.

Senator METCALF. I think one of our staff is trying to find a letter from them.

Senator FANNIN. But that letter will then be incorporated in the record and his statement is helpful.

Senator METCALF. Unless there is objection or any more discussion of this area, we will go on to the Ventana Wilderness Area.

You may proceed, Mr. Cliff.

Mr. CLIFF. The proposed Ventana Wilderness is part of Los Padres National Forest in California. It lies on both sides of the Santa Lucia Range of mountains and the east side of the crest of the Coast Range within Monterey County. It is approximately 120 miles south of San Francisco and approximately 36 miles south of Monterey.

We recommend 52,821 acres of the Ventana Primitive Area and 39,396 acres of adjacent national forest lands as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Our proposal would exclude only 117 acres of the national forest land presently in the Ventana Primitive Area. This represents a net increase of 74.6 percent in the area managed for wilderness purposes.

The proposed Ventana Wilderness has two features which will be unique in the national wilderness preservation system. It is near the southernmost limit of the natural range of the coast redwood and approximately 750 acres of the coast redwood are found here, mostly in narrow stringers along the Little Sur and the Big Sur Rivers. The area also contains the bristlecone fir, otherwise known as the Santa Lucia fir—a rare and beautiful spirelike tree. This species occurs naturally only in the Santa Lucia Mountains.

A public hearing on the proposal was held in Salinas, Calif., on June 7, 1967. The response was overwhelmingly in support of establishment of a Ventana Wilderness. An analysis of the views presented is found on page 8 of the report which you have before you.

A mineral survey of the area conducted by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines revealed very little in the way of mineral values.

Details concerning the resources included within the wilderness proposal and other aspects of the area can be found in the report you have before you. That is this document which has been furnished to the committee.

I would like now to discuss the boundaries of this proposal. Each area is shown on the map on page 13 of our report and on the large display map before you.

Additions

We recommend that five separate areas, not presently in the primitive area, be added for designation as wilderness. They are shown on the map with black vertical lines as areas A through E. Our reasons for suggesting these inclusions are as follows:

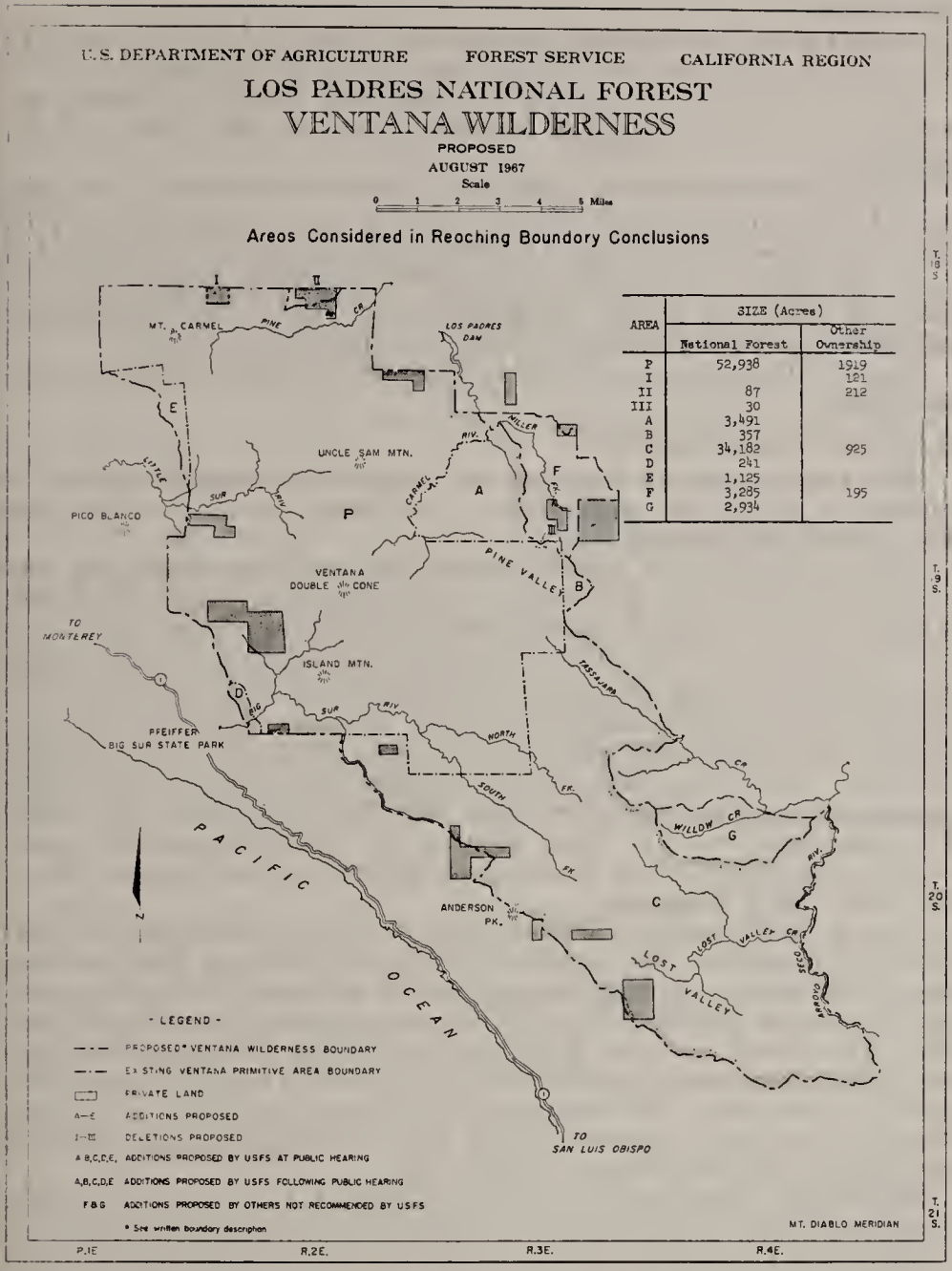
Area A (3,491 acres), east of the Carmel River.—We recommend this addition to include both sides of the Carmel River drainage and to place the boundary on a natural ridge separating Bruce Creek from Miller Ford.

Area B (357 acres), Pine Valley Basin.—This area would include the entire Pine Valley Basin and would place the boundary on a prominent ridge.

Area C (34,182 acres).—This area includes the headwaters of the Big Sur and Arroyo Seco Rivers and Tassajara, Lost Valley, and Logwood Creeks. The northeasterly boundary of this addition is a prominent ridge just east of Tassajara Creek. The remainder of the easterly boundary includes the Arroyo Seco River and its spectacular gorge. The boundary is 100 feet east of the threat of the channel of the river so that the river, itself, is included. The southwest boundary of the area follows the Coast Range paralleling but excluding a road and planned peripheral fuelbreaks.

Area D (241 acres).—This addition will place the boundary along a prominent ridge.

Area E (1,125 acres), Skinner Ridge.—This places the boundary so that it follows Skinner Ridge.



Senator METCALF. These areas are all national forest lands?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir; except that on this map, you will see some areas colored in brown. Those brown-colored areas are privately owned lands. We have drawn this proposed boundary so as to exclude some of these privately owned tracts, where it should be done. Others were included, and we would expect to try to acquire those, either by exchange or purchase.

Exclusions

Areas 1 through 3 are recommended for exclusion from the primitive area. These are shown on the map with red horizontal lines.

Area 1 (*121 acres*) is privately owned land which is partially developed. It does not appear feasible to acquire this land through purchase.

Area 2 consists of 87 acres of Federal land and 212 acres of privately owned land. The proposed boundary here is placed along a ridge. This privately owned land north of the ridge has some development and is not available for purchase or exchange. We anticipate further development of this land which would be incompatible with maintaining wilderness on the immediately adjacent national forest land.

Area 3 (*30 acres*) was excluded to place the boundary along a prominent ridge.

Additions proposed by others

The areas shown in blue on our map were recommended by a number of groups and individuals at the hearing as expansions of the Forest Service proposal.

Area F, Miller Fork, 3,285 acres of national forest land and 195 acres of private land. This area contains parcels of private land and adjoins other parcels of private land. The owners of these lands are not interested in selling them. This private land ownership invites access and management problems which could seriously erode the wilderness resource in the Miller Creek drainage. Our fire protection plans for the wilderness and adjacent areas also call for a peripheral fuelbreak along the ridge between Miller Fork and Bruce Creeks just outside our proposed boundary. This would separate the Miller Fork drainage from the main body of the wilderness. A fire access road is also needed along Henningson Ridge near the eastern side of the Miller Fork drainage.

Area G (*2,934 acres*).—Willow Creek is a year-around stream bordered by meadows, and scattered oaks and sycamores. Brush covers much of the slopes. The scenic qualities are quite similar to other parts of Los Padres National Forest. Our recommended boundary follows the ridge around the head of Willow Creek along which a narrow fireline was constructed in connection with a previous fire. This area offers good opportunities for backpacking, hiking, camping, and other similar recreation activities, but it was not considered an essential part of the proposed Ventana Wilderness.

The Willow Creek drainage contains several hike-in camps along the creek which are used regularly by Boy Scouts and other groups. In proposing to leave it out it was our intent for this area to be managed primarily for recreation without public road access and with no motor vehicle use permitted. We did, however, plan to provide toilets and drinking water, and to install other facilities not permitted in wilderness.

Enactment of these bills will make fine additions to the national wilderness preservation system and we strongly recommend them.

Senator Metcalf. Thank you very much, Mr. Cliff, for your testimony.

Senator Hatfield.

Senator Hatfield. Mr. Chairman, I would like to understand clearly the exclusion areas. But first I would like to go back to page 8,

in which, in your first paragraph, you say, "Our proposal would exclude only 117 acres of the national forest land presently in the Ventana primitive area."

Could you identify those 117 acres?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir; it is in areas 2 and 3.

Senator HATFIELD. In other words, those 117 acres are explained in your later testimony relating to the exclusion areas and the reasons for the exclusions.

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. They are now in the primitive area and we propose not to include them in the wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, the exclusion of the 117 acres in areas 2 and 3, I believe you indicate is primarily on the basis of the commercial and other development activity.

Mr. CLIFF. The reason for exclusion is that the brown-colored area on the map is privately owned land. It is partly developed, and it is not available for purchase.

Senator HATFIELD. We have 87 Federal acres in area 2 of the 117 acres?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes; 87 Federal acres in that block and we just pulled the boundary back to exclude that private land and put the boundary on the ridge in that particular location.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cliff, would you describe to me what the character of the land is north of area 2?

Mr. CLIFF. That is privately owned land. That horizontal line, running east and west, is the north boundary of the national forest. Now, the land north of there is mountainous and hilly, but it soon runs out into settled country and up to Monterey.

Senator HATFIELD. Are those 87 acres contiguous to other Federal land ownership?

Mr. CLIFF. Only on the south.

Senator HATFIELD. This is what I am getting at. I am curious to know what you are going to do with those 87 acres that are sort of left dangling there.

Mr. CLIFF. I can't tell you precisely, but that is the kind of a situation where we might try to exchange that with a private landowner to acquire some of these inholdings.

Senator HATFIELD. That is what I was going to ask next, if that becomes a good bargaining or marketable——

Mr. CLIFF. Yes; it would be a good addition to that piece of private land there. It is just a little fragment that would be outside the wilderness. It would be hard to manage because it is blocked off by private land. I am just supposing now, but this is the kind of situation where we would use that as trading stock and try to acquire land inside the area.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes, and those 87 acres would not fit into the wilderness area here?

Mr. CLIFF. That is our judgment.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, down in the other area where you have private ownerships that are totally within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area, do you know what the ownership attitudes are about selling there?

Mr. CLIFF. I can't tell you at this time, but we are hopeful that we can negotiate exchanges or purchases. We have been able to do this in other places. We do know the ownership and I am sure we have

people in the organization that could answer your question. I can't right now.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you have any access and management problems with those lands?

Mr. CLIFF. If they remain in private ownership in the wilderness area, we could have some serious problems, because people are entitled to access to their lands.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes.

Mr. CLIFF. And we couldn't stop the development of those private lands.

Senator HATFIELD. I am asking this series of questions because you indicated that you were excluding the Miller Fork area, area F, that had been proposed by other parties to be included in the wilderness area, on the basis that the private land ownership invites access and management problems and that the owners were not interested in selling.

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, that seemed to be the criteria for excluding area F from the wilderness area, and yet some of those same problems exist with these private ownerships over here on the other side of the wilderness area according to your testimony.

Mr. CLIFF. They could exist. In this case there was strong support for adding area F by some of the wilderness organizations. So we investigated the attitude of the people who owned land. We also have some other reasons. Namely, we need access for fire control and we wanted to put the line on a ridge where we have a chance to develop a firebreak. But more specifically, we determined that the owners of that land are not interested in selling and they do plan to develop. There is already development started on that bigger block of land adjacent to area F.

Senator HATFIELD. But in addition to that, as compared to the other side of the wilderness area, you do have the fire-control problem, and the natural need there for that area to have access for fire protection, is that right?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. I have no further questions.

Senator METCALF. Thank you, Mr. Cliff, for a very helpful and thorough presentation.

Mr. CLIFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator METCALF. We have the letter of the National Forest Products Association mentioned by Senator Fannin and without objection it will be included at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., February 18, 1969.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Forest Products Association, a federation of 18 regional products and species associations representing the lumber and wood products industry from coast to coast supports and recommends enactment of—

S. 713, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, California, and

S. 714, to designate the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, California.

These areas have been intensively reviewed by the Forest Service, in whose recommendations the forest products industry concurs.

Sincerely,

RALPH D. HODGES, Jr.,
Vice President, Government Relations.

Senator METCALF. Our next witness is Helen J. McGinnis, of the National Capital Wilderness Study Committee. Is it Miss or Mrs.?

Miss MCGINNIS. Miss.

Senator METCALF. Miss McGinnis, we are very glad to have you before us. We have two statements:

STATEMENT OF HELEN McGINNIS, ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL CAPITAL WILDERNESS STUDY COMMITTEE

Miss MCGINNIS. Yes, I think I will try to combine them into one since I am speaking on both areas at once.

Senator METCALF. Very well.

Miss MCGINNIS. My name is Helen McGinnis. I live at 1511 Madison Street, apartment 201, Hyattsville, Md. I am speaking as a representative of the National Capital Wilderness Study Committee.

I am a native of California, and lived in the San Francisco Bay area until two and a half years ago. I had several opportunities to visit the Desolation Valley region. Although I do not have the figures to prove it, I suspect that the proposed wilderness is one of the most heavily used in northern California.

The splendid, highly glaciated countryside is one reason for its popularity. Even more important is its location—about a 4-hour drive from the urban centers surrounding San Francisco Bay, and half that distance from the rapidly growing communities of the lower Sacramento Valley.

Many people who vacation around the edges of Lake Tahoe and adjacent developed lakes take advantage of the wilderness, which will almost literally be in their backyards in some instances. Boy Scouts at Camp Harvey West and youngsters at other camps also make heavy use of the area.

If anyone here has reservations about wilderness areas, wondering if they are used only by the rugged, hardy few, I would recommend that he visit Lake Aloha within the proposed wilderness anytime in the summer. On just one trip he will have a good chance of encountering at least one Scout group, as well as families with young children, horseback riders, naturalists, mountain climbers, swimmers, and sunbathers. However, the person who seeks solitude can still find it off the beaten trails.

The main access road to the general region, U.S. 50, is kept open in the winter, as is the road along the western shore of Lake Tahoe. It is only a short distance from these roads into the wilderness, which is thus becoming increasingly popular with those people who are reluctant to confine their visits to high-altitude wilderness to the summer months. More and more snowshoers, ski tourers, and winter mountaineers are pitching their tents in the wilderness every year.

There is no reason to doubt that the demand for wilderness recreation will continue to grow in this region. The Forest Service has recognized this fact and has considerably enlarged the old Desolation Valley Primitive Area. I support its proposal for a 64,097-acre wilder-

ness. It is true that it will contain two artificial reservoirs and several check dams, but these are unobtrusive.

I urge you to support the Forest Service's proposal for the Desolation Wilderness.

I will go to my statement on the Ventana.

Senator METCALF. Go right ahead.

Miss MCGINNIS. I lived in the San Francisco Bay area of California for many years. The proposed wilderness was about 4 hours' drive away. I and my friends at the University of California at Berkeley went on many backpacking trips in the area in the winter and spring. Others have already told you of the variety of types of scenery there. I have many memories—huge ferns in shaded stream valley, yuccas and horned lizards on rocky ridges, the tracks of a mountain lion along a once muddy trail, and a herd of wild boar. I and my friends at the University of California at Berkeley took many, many backpacking trips in this.

I am pleased that the Forest Service has decided that wilderness protection should be extended to some of my favorite places, such as Lost Valley with its open meadows and spring wildflower display, Indian Valley with its pine forests, and the whole of Pine Valley. The wilderness will certainly not be neglected by central California's ever-growing population. On my first trip there just after Christmas in 1957, our party met only one other person in 4 days—a man who made part of his living hunting and trapping coyotes and mountain lions. The last time I was there, almost 3 years ago, most campsites were filled on weekends. I'm sure the number of visitors has increased since then.

I am sorry that Willow Creek has been left out of the proposed wilderness. A majority of the people who testified at the field hearings agreed that it should be added. The trail up this creek is the main corridor into the heart of the wilderness from the popular and easily accessible Arroyo Seco car campground. There are no roads in it, and it otherwise qualifies as wilderness. As I understand the problem, the reasons for excluding this 3,000-acre canyon are twofold. First, the Forest Service plans to construct a firebreak along the ridge forming the southern boundary of the canyon, and second, the canyon is heavily used by Boy Scouts. The Forest Service wishes to install toilets, fireplaces, and other improvements for their convenience.

The wilderness proposed by the Forest Service already contains fire breaks constructed by mechanized vehicles—such as the so-called Summit Trail leading down into Lost Valley from the west—and jeep trails such as the one along Devils Peak in the northwestern corner. Conservationists do not consider these areas to be disqualified for inclusion into the wilderness. If it is absolutely necessary to build a firebreak on the ridge south of Willow Creek, the valley could still be included.

Campers in Los Padres National Forest, including the proposed wilderness, are already required to build their fires in fireplaces provided by the Forest Service because of the unusually high fire hazard. I believe that pit toilets are already provided in certain campsites in the primitive area. They are essential to insure the maintenance of sanitary conditions in heavily used areas. As our Nation's wilderness areas become increasingly popular, it will be

necessary to install them in many other campsites. If the Forest Service plans developments significantly more extensive than these, the Boy Scouts will be deprived of the wilderness experience which presumably is a main reason for their going on such outings in the first place. If use of Willow Creek is excessive, Scout leaders should be persuaded to take the boys into other, less heavily used portions of the wilderness.

Although I am not prepared to suggest that the top of the ridge paralleling the Pacific coast should be added to the wilderness, I have strong doubts as to the advisability of constructing a scenic highway there. The so-called North Coast Ridge Jeep Trail presently is a splendid place to walk on cool days. One can look all the way down to the surf pounding on the rocks. A highway could not be built there without extensively modifying the ridge top. Conservationists and the Forest Service should carefully consider the consequences of building such a road.

In summary, I support the Forest Service's proposal for the Ventana Wilderness, but hope that Willow Creek will be added.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much for your statement, Miss McGinnis.

Do you have any questions, Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, Miss McGinnis has touched on two things that interest me and I would like to ask Mr. Cliff to comment. I don't think it would be fair to ask Miss McGinnis.

Senator METCALF. Let's get as much information as we can.

Senator HATFIELD. Two points that Miss McGinnis brings up that I think are very pertinent to this, that I don't believe were covered in the testimony before. It has to do with this matter of sanitary facilities being installed in the now primitive area and possibly the wilderness area.

I believe, Mr. Cliff, that the HEW and the Public Health Service recommended adequate sanitary facilities be provided in the Ventana Wilderness area.

Mr. Chairman, this raises in my mind, and perhaps it has been clarified before but I would like to have it clarified again, this aspect of wilderness preservation that has received, in my opinion, very little attention, that is, how do you relate these requirements for this type of facilities to the general Wilderness Act.

Mr. CLIFF. Senator Hatfield——

Senator METCALF. The Senator will recall this came up in the Great Swamp discussion, and it probably will come up from time to time again. So let's have it classified right now.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. CLIFF—Resumed

Mr. CLIFF. I would like to compliment Miss McGinnis on her very fine statement. I think she expressed her viewpoint very well.

This matter of fire protection and sanitation in wilderness areas is a problem and I think it will be a growing problem. The Wilderness Act said there would be no structures in the wilderness. We don't construct the usual type of sanitary structures in the wilderness and I don't think we have authority to do that. We do, in the more heavily used areas, where there is a sanitation problem, sometimes construct a very inconspicuous pit toilet, which meets sanitary standards for

that type of location, but doesn't have a structure above ground, above the stool, and we try to hide this so it is not conspicuous at all.

We do permit the use of simple fireplaces made of piling rocks together and that sort of thing, and I guess, in a few places, we have some fire grates, where the fire danger is excessive. But we don't encourage, we discourage the use of fireplaces or anything artificial that we can prevent.

Now, if we get use that demands the construction of more sophisticated types of sanitation facilities, I think we are just going to have to face up to it and restrict the use of these areas, so we won't be building those kinds of facilities.

Senator HATFIELD. Restrict the use of the areas? By what criteria would you restrict the use of the areas?

Mr. CLIFF. By checking people in, by rerouting them, by other devices of administration that we have at our disposal.

Senator HATFIELD. In other words, if you can't dig enough pits, you are going to have to start restricting the number of people. Is that the relationship, pits to people?

Mr. CLIFF. It is the problem of what kind of facilities we can put in wilderness areas. I think the bill itself is quite explicit there be no structures in the wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. Who gave you the legal counsel on a pit not being a structure?

Mr. CLIFF. I don't know that I asked for an opinion on that. There are some things we don't ask for opinions on.

Senator HATFIELD. You have not been challenged on this. In other words, you feel the precedent is amply well set now to carry on the pit program, within the context and spirit of the act?

Mr. CLIFF. I think we are on the safe side so far.

As a matter of interest, the Public Health Service tells us that the cat method of disposing of human refuse, if it isn't too concentrated, is a pretty good sanitary method of disposal. In other words, burying it, individually. This can get to be a problem in areas of concentration.

Senator HATFIELD. How about this granite area you were telling me about awhile ago, where there is no erosion possibility?

Mr. CLIFF. It would be a problem in some places.

Senator HATFIELD. Miss McGinnis brought up this fire business again. Are you satisfied that this area as a wilderness area can be controlled, with the present climatic conditions and trails that exist or will exist.

Mr. CLIFF. No; I am not satisfied that we can completely control fires in the Ventana area. The fire control is not a serious problem in the desolation area. It is a high mountain area with little inflammable cover. But the Ventana area is largely covered with brush, which gets dry and inflammable. In 1954, we had a 13,000-acre fire in the Arroyo Saco part of that area. I think it actually originated inside of the property posted wilderness and burned on out. This will continue to be a problem. We have marked this land for the people of the United States for nearly 70 years now without roads. We do have some fire breaks on strategic fire lines. But fires will always be a risk.

I don't think, even if this were not a wilderness, that we would be building very many roads in there. We would still have the same problem.

Senator HATFIELD. In other words, for the record, let me emphasize the point here, that the redesignation as a wilderness area is neither going to diminish nor increase your ability to control fires; is that correct?

Mr. CLIFF. That is my judgment; yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Where is this scenic highway Miss McGinnis mentioned on the ridge?

Miss MCGINNIS. I don't think there are any plans, but there is a fairly good road here [indicating] and down here it is a deep road that goes along the ridge.

Senator METCALF. Miss McGinnis is indicating near the bottom of area C, is it, for the record?

Miss MCGINNIS. It goes right along the southwestern boundary of Anderson Peak.

Senator HATFIELD. Miss McGinnis, you say this is something that has been proposed?

Miss MCGINNIS. Yes; it is. I don't think the plans are definite. All I know is what I read in the documents.

Senator HATFIELD. This would be constructed by the State, county, or whom?

Miss MCGINNIS. Mr. Cliff probably knows more about this than I do.

Mr. CLIFF. This route has been talked about as a possible route for a scenic highway that would be up near the top of the ridge and it overlooks the most spectacular landscape and seascape out to the Pacific Ocean. It has been discussed as a potential route for a scenic highway. It isn't on any scenic highway system plan yet, it is merely in the talking stage.

Senator HATFIELD. Who is talking about it?

Mr. CLIFF. The Forest Service and others that have proposed scenic highways.

Senator HATFIELD. In other words, this would be a Federal program under your jurisdiction?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. But if this wilderness area were adopted as proposed here, what relationship will that then have to this proposed scenic highway?

Mr. CLIFF. It will be outside of the wilderness area.

Of course, I am sure that this proposal, before it might be adopted, would have a lot of discussion and probably some considerable opposition and it is quite problematical whether it will be programed. It is merely a proposal, as I understand it, that has been discussed as a possibility.

Senator HATFIELD. Then it would be independent of this issue today?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Because the wilderness designation would have nothing to do with that issue and we would have to confront that and make an independent judgment on it; is that correct?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct. I think some of the people who are sincerely concerned about wilderness in this area would be concerned that this highway might bring more human impact on the wilderness than it should have.

Senator HATFIELD. I have no other questions.

I want to thank Miss McGinnis for her fine testimony.

Senator METCALF. I want to also thank you for your testimony. I have it here that you are representing the National Capital Wilderness Study Committee.

STATEMENT OF HELEN McGINNIS—Continued

Miss MCGINNIS. Yes.

Senator METCALF. Would you tell me just a little bit about the National Capital Wilderness Study Committee?

Miss MCGINNIS. It is a small group of people who meet once a month and all of us live in the Washington area.

Senator METCALF. How many people are there? How many members do you have?

Miss MCGINNIS. I say there are about 20.

Senator METCALF. About how many?

Miss MCGINNIS. There are 20. Most of them are leaders of various groups, Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, National Park Association. I am not one of the leaders for it.

Senator METCALF. Where did you live in California other than attending the university?

Miss MCGINNIS. I lived in Berkeley for 10 years.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much for a fine statement. When I went to Stanford, I used to go down to Monterey, and remember when we drove over to Reno from time to time, so I think both of us are very familiar with the area.

Miss MCGINNIS. You meet a lot of people from Stanford in the Ventana wilderness.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to note today that there are contributions the University of California does make from time to time.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much, Miss McGinnis.

Our next witness is Mr. Brandborg, executive director of the Wilderness Society, also of Montana.

Stewart, it is very fine to have you again before the committee. Mr. Brandborg has been one of our very dedicated witnesses and a great help to us in the conservation acts.

STATEMENT OF STEWART M. BRANDBORG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, ACCOMPANIED BY M. RUPERT CUTLER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. BRANDBORG. Mr. Chairman, I am Stewart M. Brandborg, executive director of The Wilderness Society. Formed in 1935, the society works through educational means to secure for the American people the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. The society maintains its headquarters at 729 15th Street NW., in Washington, D.C.

I am glad to have Mr. Cutler here with me today because of his knowledge of the wilderness review process over the Nation and because of his special expertise and knowledge of our western wilderness units.

I will summarize my statement, with the request, if I may, that it be placed in full in the record.

Senator METCALF. So ordered.

Mr. BRANDBORG. It is gratifying to be here today as the committee takes an important new step in the implementation of the Wilderness Law of 1964. From the vantage point of 1969 we can see how far the preservation of America's wilderness has come in a few short years, thanks to the dedicated efforts of the Congress, of the executive branch, and of citizens throughout the country. We have the milestone policy declaration of the Wilderness Law, we have a fine beginning of the national wilderness preservation system as it applies to national forest lands, and we have a bold start on wilderness preservation in the national wildlife refuges.

The proposed Desolation Wilderness, situated in the bright, glacier-scoured granite country of the Sierra Nevada, exemplifies the constructive cooperation of the Forest Service and citizen groups. A result of studies and consultation over many years' time, the agency's proposal calls for a wilderness of 63,469 acres, comprising the 40,744-acre Desolation Valley Primitive Area in the Eldorado National Forest and lands adjacent which have the same remoteness and wild character.

One of the wilderness tracts in the High Sierras most popular with backpackers and cross-country skiers, the proposed Desolation Wilderness contains more than 100 lakes, many of them unnamed, dotted among the clean granite surfaces and sparsely vegetated peaks west of Lake Tahoe. Much of the area is bare rock, interspersed with scattered stands of fir and alpine meadows which offer a fine display of flowers in summer. Several mountain peaks exceed 9,000 feet in elevation and afford long vistas overlooking many miles of the High Sierra and, on a typical clear day, even as far as the Central Valleys. Wildlife of the area includes deer, black bear, and many species of small mammals and birds. Trout in the lakes and streams are sought by many anglers.

The inclusion by S. 713 of lands not in the existing primitive area will extend wilderness protection to adjoining lands having qualities equally as wild as those of the primitive area and which already are serving the purposes of wilderness. The boundary extends beyond the hydrographic divide on all sides. On the west side of the Crystal Range, the wilderness will include excellent samples of red fir forest, not previously protected by any designation. On the east side, the wilderness will take in the peaks which loom above Lake Tahoe, thus preserving an attractive natural backdrop for the city-like resort developments on the lake. In places there and in the Echo Lakes area, the wilderness boundary comes down from the hydrographic divide—the ridges which encircle the interior valleys—to within a half mile of existing public highways, including slopes exposed to view from outside the wilderness. The Wilderness Society endorses this boundary concept, which was evident also in the San Gabriel Wilderness approved by the 90th Congress. Such an inclusive boundary gives a full measure of protection to the available wild lands and, by implication, stresses the value of wilderness to the many citizens who may never venture within it but who view it from a distance and appreciate it as part of their scenic environment.

The proposed wilderness will protect the headwaters of streams which provide water for cities as far west as Sacramento and for the communities on Lake Tahoe. The intensity of public use in sections of this back country has caused deterioration of some of the better

known campsites. The Forest Service should be encouraged and supported in its efforts to promote dispersion of these concentrations of visitors either by assigning wilderness patrolmen to the area or by restricting the number of persons permitted to camp at certain sites.

We would support the Forest Service fully in applying this kind of management. It may involve remarkably heavy visitor loads which will require the use of wilderness rangers who serve in the manner described by the Chief, where they seek to disperse users, scatter them over the areas that are less heavily utilized.

As has been noted by the Chief, two artificial impoundments exist within the proposed wilderness. One, Lake Aloha, is over 100 years old. The other, Rubicon Reservoir, authorized in 1958, was built by the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District over the strong opposition of conservationists, inundating the area known as Onion Flat. Water from Rubicon Reservoir is diverted by tunnel through Rockbound Lake, which retains its natural level, and thence downstream out of the wilderness to power generating plants. No motorized equipment is used in maintaining the dam, and the construction sites have been scarified to promote the restoration of natural vegetative cover. Dedication of the area as wilderness will serve to protect its fragile watershed, thus benefitting downstream water users.

We recall the extensive discussion, the colloquies, within Senate and House committees on this matter of existing reservoirs within both the areas which would be placed initially in the natural wilderness preservation system and subsequently were placed in the natural wilderness system by the 1964 act within primitive areas. We recognize that where reservoirs were in existence as nonconforming uses, we had best accept them, recognizing that they were artificial, many of them have been there within primitive areas and the wilderness areas which are now in the wilderness system for decades. As the Chief of the Forest Service has pointed out, and filled in for the most part, they are not obtrusive scars. If we went about the task of eliminating every artificial reservoir from every area within existing primitive areas, as they were up for review for placement in the wilderness system, or if we went about the task of eliminating reservoirs from wilderness areas now within the national wilderness preservation system, we would sacrifice tens of thousands of acres of fine wilderness quality land that certainly should be protected as wilderness.

Thus, the wilderness law of 1964, in its placement of wilderness areas and wild areas in the initial wild wilderness preservation system that was established by Congress in 1964, has set precedent for this type of nonconforming use, which in this case is recommended for placement in the wilderness by the Forest Service. We concur in that judgment.

Senator METCALF. That concludes your testimony on the Desolation Wilderness proposal.

Do you have any questions on this part? These are two rather separate and distinct areas.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I don't think so.

Senator METCALF. I want to make one comment. I think the highest use of land that we have in the various categories of protection would be our national parks. And from time to time, in the creation of national parks we have recognized that we have manmade

facilities and inholdings, and so forth. For instance as both you and I know and Senator Hatfield knows, the Great Northern Railroad runs through the most scenic area of Glacier National Park. And had we adopted a program of not providing for inclusion of these areas into our parks, as you point out, we would lose many thousands of acres of very valuable wilderness land.

As one Senator, one of the original introducers of the wilderness bill, although I don't think I was the sponsor of the final one, we were prospecting and looking forward to the prevention of further invasion of the wilderness, rather than saying that manmade projects shouldn't be included if they were part of an area that was valuable. So I am glad you brought this point out about these artificial impoundments.

I am one who doesn't want to sacrifice or reduce the standards and the criteria that we have, but it would seem to me that from time to time, whether precedents are established on individual cases, from time to time we have to make decisions as to the quality of the area, and certainly that dam down in the lower part, that has been there 100 years, probably hasn't any effect at all.

I am not familiar with the other dam, but certainly it would seem that if it is an essential part of the water use of Sacramento, it would, as pointed out by Mr. Cliff, then authorize an exception under the act we would anticipate.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have a question.

Senator METCALF. Surely.

Senator HATFIELD. I appreciate very much your statement on this subject. The question I raised awhile ago was really not so much on the basis of whether we should amend this proposal as much as to raise the request for the record, that we as a committee recommit ourselves in the strongest language possible, and then through colloquy, to indicate that we are not setting precedents, but we are committed to the basic wording of the Wilderness Act, with all of its implications and interpretations, and that we reluctantly and almost regretfully at this point include these impoundment structures, rather than indicating that they are acceptable because we are just seeking additional acres or that we feel the boundary is an easier boundary to administer.

I think we really have to use every opportunity from time to time, as I am sure the chairman agrees, to reiterate our commitment to the Wilderness Act concept.

Secondly, I am bothered by the interpretation, and I am sure this is not just a unique interpretation, for I think this is very definitely the wording of the law, that empowers the President to set aside the very concept of this Wilderness Act, by Executive action.

Personally, I would like to withdraw that power from the President and force it back into a total congressional review and congressional action to make any exceptions.

It just seems to me we can sort of let these things erode over a period of time, if we don't really reemphasize, every occasion we have, our commitment to the original proposition, which I think is basically a sound one. That is all I raise the question for.

Senator METCALF. I certainly concur with the Senator from Oregon. As I recall, in all of the discussions and debate, all the travail that went into the Wilderness Act over the years, this need for the development of water resources and provision of water was so apparent,

that something had to be done about it, and many of us felt that it should become an act of Congress. I know of no instance when Congress wouldn't have granted such an exception when it was shown. But then we decided it be left up to the executive branch.

I really do feel that we in the Congress have established this wilderness area, and we should keep strict control, and at the same time, have a colloquy such as we have had here, and we will continue to have when this bill comes on the floor or whatever way it comes, that we don't set a precedent on any case, but we decide each of these cases individually as to the structure that we are considering, and the feel of the land and the quality of the area surrounding it, as to its wilderness characteristics.

Senator HATFIELD. Very good.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much.

Now proceed with the second part of your statement, Mr. Brandborg.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Mr. Chairman, may I say I think this discussion on your part and Senator Hatfield's is extremely helpful, that we as a private organization recognize the very difficult job that the wilderness agencies, the Forest Service in this instance, have in administering the law. I think the distinction that you have drawn here between developments that occurred in the past, the reservoirs that have been constructed before the passage of the Wilderness Act, and those reservoirs that might be proposed in the future, is a very valid and very helpful one. Certainly, we don't want to stand by and see the weakening of the wilderness law's protective measures. We don't want to see any weakening on the part of the agency's authority to protect these areas from further serious intrusions, but where it has already occurred, then it becomes a matter, as you put it, of a case-by-case decision, trying to determine what will be the best answer in terms of the total wilderness lands affected.

In this instance, the wilderness lands contiguous to these two reservoirs are very important. The reservoirs blend into the landscape as much as they possibly could. And as I indicated, we subscribe to the Forest Service's judgment as nonconforming uses they should be accepted within the boundaries.

This has been tremendously helpful and certainly reassuring to us, and we wish to see the protective criterion standards of the law satisfied in every respect.

The proposed Ventana Wilderness Area takes in a highly varied region in the Santa Lucia Range, paralleling the Big Sur coast of Monterey County. Lying in the Los Padres National Forest just behind the front line of the Coast Range, the proposed wilderness contains a magnificent system of mountain ridges, peaks, and valleys. The range of climate within even so small an area is indicated by the presence of high-rainfall vegetation in the western section, including redwoods and the Santa Lucia fir, found only here in the Santa Lucia Range, and the contrasting chaparral in the drier eastern sections, in the "rain shadow." Deer, wild boar, golden eagles, and many other birds and small mammals inhabit the area.

The craggy wilderness of the Ventana country and its mild winter weather make the area popular to visit in winter, when most of the Sierra Nevada is covered by snow. Within 100 miles of the San Francisco Bay population, yet wild as few places are along the coast,

the Ventana Wilderness has an extraordinary potential and importance among wilderness areas in California.

It has had its influence, too, on the entire English-speaking world through the works of the poet, Robinson Jeffers, who lived on the Big Sur coast, and whose poetry refers often to locations in the proposed wilderness and evokes the spirit of the place.

Three main rivers drain the wilderness—the Big Sur and Little Sur Rivers, the Carmel River, and the Arroyo Seco. Although little of the area is visible from main highways, a glimpse up the Big Sur River, where it cuts through the coastal ridge from the wilderness behind, gives many sightseers a lasting and valued impression of the Coast Range and its remaining wild regions. Wildness has not fared well in the southern coast ranges; the Ventana Wilderness, the San Rafael Wilderness 140 miles south, and Pinnacles National Monument 40 miles east are the major remanants of the region.

The Ventana Wilderness, as proposed in S. 714, would consist of some 55,000 acres of the existing Ventana primitive area, an administrative designation dating back to 1931, and 39,728 acres adjoining it which are already serving purposes of wilderness.

At the field hearing held by the Forest Service in Salinas on June 7, 1967, and in written comments in the hearing record, most citizen groups and individuals recommended substantial additions to the Forest Service proposal. The preponderant majority of witnesses, including the spokesman for the Wilderness Society, urged inclusion of Miller Canyon and Willow Creek. Miller Canyon, a 3,480-acre tract part of the boundary proposed in S. 714, would include a heavily wooded gorge which offers excellent deer and boar hunting. The problem of private inholdings here is of concern to the Forest Service, but is not an insurmountable problem in view of the realistic acquisition program which the agency has carried forward in other wilderness areas within the national wilderness preservation system.

A 2,934-acre unit on the east side of the proposed wilderness, the Willow Creek area, contains a notably hospitable environment for wilderness camping. Grassy openings on the valley floor and the shade of sycamores and oaks are Willow Creek's distinctive features, which make it stand out even in the striking Ventana region. Boy Scout groups frequently visit Willow Creek on their first backpacking trips. Lying just outside the main hydrographic divide, which can be used as the boundary for much of the proposed wilderness, Willow Creek clearly is a logical part of the Ventana Wilderness just as the slopes above Lake Tahoe are a logical part of the Desolation Wilderness and have been proposed for inclusion in it by the Forest Service.

The existing fire line on the ridge between Willow Creek and the rest of the Ventana Wilderness is not regarded as an excessive intrusion on the wilderness scene, and it is clearly no worse a disturbance than similar fire breaks in the area proposed as wilderness by the Forest Service such as those in the vicinity of Devils Peak and in Lost Valley. Rather than discard any of these units as wild rness, they should be accepted as part of the Ventana Wilderness and the temporary disturbance of a fireline should be allowed to recover by natural processes.

Members of the Forest Service have expressed to us a concern that use of Willow Creek by Scout groups might somehow be curtailed

by wilderness designation. To the contrary, because the experience the Scout groups seek there is a wilderness one aimed at reaching the skills of backpacking and wilderness camping, there should be no conflict. The Forest Service has gained the confidence of the Wilderness Society in its wilderness management and protection programs, and it will have our full support in furtherance of this most appropriate and desirable use of the Willow Creek Area. The statutory protection afforded by the wilderness designation of the drainage is essential to its protection against the development and road threats that inevitably arise. Such intrusions would destroy one of the most popular and important opportunities for youth of nearby urban areas to become acquainted with and fully experience wilderness living.

The Wilderness Society's leaders and cooperators who studied the Ventana proposal observed that several adjacent tracts are also eligible for inclusion in the wilderness area. One area of high value as wilderness lies on the west slope of the front ridge from Anderson Peak southward to Cone Peak. The canyons which dissect that west slope would add a more adequate sample of the dense coastal forest environment. The area would also afford views of the ocean, giving visitors the full impact of the Ventana Wilderness in its coastal setting.

Toward Cone Peak, the wilderness could be expanded on the inland side of the ridge to include the headwaters of Arroyo Seco and part of the San Antonio River drainage. The most noticeable impairment of this area is an old vehicle trail formerly used by military tanks.

With the addition of Willow Creek, the total area of the Ventana Wilderness would be approximately 97,662 acres. The Wilderness Society will strongly support this legislation with such an amendment. We also strongly urge the committee to consider these important additions that have been proposed in the Cone Peak and west slope areas.

The Wilderness Society deeply appreciates this opportunity to appear before the committee and stands ready to provide any additional information the committee would like as these measures are given further consideration. We urge that they be favorably reported for passage by the Senate.

Senator METCALF. Thank you, Mr. Brandborg, for another helpful statement and for your suggestions as to inclusion of other areas.

Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. Perhaps I have just but one question to ask Mr. Brandborg this morning.

I first want to commend you on a very excellent statement.

On page 7, the bottom of the page, you talk about the inclusion of the Willow Creek Area, in the Wilderness Area and you talk about the existing fireline as not being a serious disturbance. Then you indicate at the end of your statement on that page that you believe that the temporary disturbance of the fireline should be allowed to recover by natural process.

I might be wrong and perhaps Mr. Cliff could correct me, but I gained the impression that this fireline was considered important by the Forest Service, as part of their general fire protection responsibility. And that they intended to maintain the fireline as part of that protective work.

Now, is that a correct interpretation of Mr. Cliff's statement?

Mr. WORF. You are talking about fireline on area G?

Senator HATFIELD. That is right.

Mr. WORF. The fireline was constructed in connection with an older fireline It was one we would now maintain if the boundary remains the way it is. It is not an extremely critical fireline to us. It is nonconforming—an evidence of man's activity.

Senator HATFIELD. But didn't I understand one of the reasons you did not include that area was because of what you felt to be the necessity of maintaining a fireline there?

Mr. WORF. This was the primary reason up here [indicating].

Senator HATFIELD. Of F, Miller Creek. But not Willow Creek?

Mr. WORF. Not Willow Creek. Willow Creek is the fact it is there, a facility in place, a nonconforming one.

Senator HATFIELD. The fireline?

Mr. WORF. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. Is that the only reason you did not include Willow Creek?

Mr. WORF. Willow Creek is over the divide. It is not an essential part of the wilderness, it is an area that the Forest Service feels should be managed for back country recreation without public roads.

Senator HATFIELD. Is there other contiguous Federal ownership there?

Mr. WORF. Yes. This is all Forest Service owned.

Senator HATFIELD. If I understand it correctly—let me reiterate—area G, Willow Creek, the fireline that is now there, is not suitable to your general overall fire protection and activity of that area; is that correct?

Mr. WORF. It is the understanding I have from the forest supervisor.

Senator HATFIELD. So the request made by the Wilderness Society here would not be in conflict with your general responsibility for fire protection?

Mr. WORF. This is the understanding I have; yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. So it is more or less then a natural geographic boundary you are talking about, rather than any fire protection responsibility that you feel would be inhibited.

Mr. WORF. This is correct.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Senator Hatfield.

Senator METCALF. Yes, sir; would you respond?

Mr. BRANDBORG. The local witnesses have some slides that show this fireline. I believe they will be helpful. The Wilderness Act clearly permits construction of these fire protection facilities, including firelines, where these are essential for protection of the area. We would accept this fireline as it exists, hoping that it may revegetate itself. If the Forest Service seeks to maintain it, this would have to be again as the Forest Service has stated, a nonconforming scar on the landscape.

Senator METCALF. Now, as I understand it, the management plan is to use that area G, the Willow Creek area, as a recreation area. So that the Boy Scout camping could put up a little more permanent installations than they could if it were a wilderness area. It would seem to me that from the testimony that we have so far, it would be better to leave that out, as a sort of a buffer zone and a recreation area,

and then permit these nonconforming wilderness uses, but still be used as a place to move from, to go into the wilderness. I wish you would comment on that.

Mr. BRANDBORG. Essentially, as we see it, Mr. Chairman, this area is used extensively by the Boy Scouts, for satisfaction of wilderness-type experiences.

Senator METCALF. They could continue to use it for just exactly the same thing, couldn't they?

Mr. BRANDBORG. We would hope this, but we say that in the process of time, the administrative decisions as to whether this area would be left roadless or not, brings us into a questionable situation.

In other words, the local administrator, with no particular knowledge of the commitments and the discussions of today, could say:

Let's take this portion of the Willow Creek drainage area G out of a roadless status—

This through administrative action—

Let's put a road in there, let's build extensive buildings, let's bring in hundreds of Scouts at a time, rather than to place the area in wilderness now, when we have an opportunity. It is unique, it has very impressive values, it has wilderness, it affords a wonderful opportunity to bring people into wilderness on the first-time basis, and manage it so we get dispersion, perhaps with some of the essential sanitary facilities of the type that the Chief of the Forest Service has described.

These facilities are being used within some other areas in the wilderness system as a matter of necessity. We subscribe fully to the policy of the Forest Service which calls for minimizing this kind of development. We think it should be held in check, and we would again encourage them to disperse this use as much as possible. But to avoid further intrusion in the future, we would think, and we would suggest that this area should be placed in the wilderness area at this time.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much, Mr. Brandborg, again, for your excellent statement.

I do look forward to seeing the slides this afternoon, and I hope that you and your representatives from the Forest Service will be here this afternoon in case we have some other questions. Your full statement will be included at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF STEWART M. BRANDBORG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. Chairman, I am Stewart M. Brandborg, Executive Director of The Wilderness Society. Formed in 1935, the Society works through educational means to secure for the American people the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. The Society maintains its headquarters at 729 Fifteenth Street, N.W. in Washington, D.C.

It is gratifying to be here today as the Committee takes an important new step in the implementation of the Wilderness Law of 1964. From the vantage point of 1969 we can see how far the preservation of America's wilderness has come in a few short years, thanks to the dedicated efforts of the Congress, of the Executive Branch, and of citizens throughout the country. We have the milestone policy declaration of the Wilderness Law, we have a fine beginning of the National Wilderness Preservation System as it applies to national forest lands, and we have a bold start on wilderness preservation in the national wildlife refuges. But indeed "what is past is prologue," because many of the areas which are eligible for inclusion in the Wilderness System still lack the full protection they will receive upon their designation as wilderness and placement in the System by Acts of Congress.

Some of these areas already have been studied by the responsible land-managing agencies and have been the subject of administrative hearings in the field at which citizens presented their recommendations. Some already have been referred to the Congress. We anticipate that reports on a number of others will be submitted to the Congress by the President later this year. Other potential units of the National Wilderness Preservation System have not yet been given study by the agencies but are scheduled for review by 1974, the deadline set by the Wilderness Law for reports to Congress on the results of studies of wilderness in the Primitive Areas of the National Forests and in many units of the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System. There are, in addition, other tracts of de facto wilderness which will be studied by citizen conservationists as potential additions to the Wilderness System, such as the proposed Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana.

The Wilderness Society, its members and its cooperators have been active throughout the country in conferring with the agencies that administer our nation's wilderness resources, suggesting improvements where we think they are necessary, and supporting the agencies in carrying out their responsibilities under the Wilderness Law. As one would expect of such a new program, the initial efforts by the agencies have had their weaknesses as well as their strengths, but the salient fact is that the wilderness program is steadily moving ahead, unfaltering. The cooperation between citizen conservationists and the Forest Service has been productive of agreement on many proposals. In like manner, the desire of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs through the years to take the best from the agencies and the best from citizens has resulted in a history of outstanding conservation legislation.

As we all recognize, there is a tendency in the agencies to rely on general guidelines and on broad policy formulations that sometimes prevent the agency from being sensitive to the requirements of a particular case. Where this happens it is the citizen's role to advocate a remedy. This is true especially in cases affecting wilderness because the qualities of wilderness do not yield to technical analysis as readily as do, say, timber values, yet are far more scarce and more difficult to preserve than the usual commodity resources.

So we find ourselves again before this distinguished Committee to contribute the results of our studies and of our competence in matters affecting wilderness.

DESOLATION WILDERNESS AREA

The proposed Desolation Wilderness, situated in the bright, glacier-scoured granite country of the Sierra Nevada, exemplifies the constructive cooperation of the Forest Service and citizen groups. A result of studies and consultation over many years' time, the agency's proposal calls for a wilderness of 63,469 acres, comprising the 40,744-acre Desolation Valley Primitive Area in the Eldorado National Forest and lands adjacent which have the same remoteness and wild character.

One of the wilderness tracts in the High Sierras most popular with backpackers and cross-country skiers, the proposed Desolation Wilderness contains more than 100 lakes, many of them unnamed, dotted among the clean granite surfaces and sparsely vegetated peaks west of Lake Tahoe. Much of the area is bare rock, interspersed with scattered stands of fir and alpine meadows which offer a fine display of flowers in summer. Several mountain peaks exceed 9,000 feet in elevation and afford long vistas overlooking many miles of the High Sierra and, on a typical clear day, even as far as the Central Valleys. Wildlife of the area includes deer, black bear, and many species of small mammals and birds. Trout in the lakes and streams are sought by many anglers.

The inclusion by S. 713 of lands not in the existing Primitive Area will extend wilderness protection to adjoining lands having qualities equally as wild as those of the Primitive Area and which already are serving the purposes of wilderness. The boundary extends beyond the hydrographic divide on all sides. On the west side of the Crystal Range, the wilderness will include excellent samples of red fir forest, not previously protected by any designation. On the east side, the wilderness will take in the peaks which loom above Lake Tahoe, thus preserving an attractive natural backdrop for the city-like resort developments on the lake. In places there and in the Echo Lakes Area, the wilderness boundary comes down from the hydrographic divide—the ridges which encircle the interior valleys—to within a half-mile of existing public highways, including slopes exposed to view from outside the wilderness. The Wilderness Society endorses this boundary concept, which was evident also in the San Gabriel Wilderness approved by the

90th Congress. Such an inclusive boundary gives a full measure of protection to the available wild lands and, by implication, stresses the value of wilderness to the many citizens who may never venture within it but who view it from a distance and appreciate it as part of their scenic environment.

The proposed wilderness will protect the headwaters of streams which provide water for cities as far west as Sacramento and for the communities on Lake Tahoe. The intensity of public use in sections of this back country has caused deterioration of some of the better known campsites. The Forest Service should be encouraged and supported in its efforts to promote dispersion of these concentrations of visitors either by assigning wilderness patrolmen to the area or by restricting the number of persons permitted to camp at certain sites.

The Desolation Wilderness will be part of the northern Sierra Nevada recreational region. This region offers a spectacular variety of recreation opportunities within 200 miles of the San Francisco Bay area and within 45 miles of Reno, Nevada. In addition to the recreation associated with wilderness, the spectrum includes such outdoor-oriented recreation in nearby areas as auto camping, sightseeing by car, water sports, hunting and skiing. Overnight facilities in convenient proximity to the proposed wilderness area vary from primitive campsites, auto campgrounds and summer cottages to the more urban accommodations of resorts and motels. The wilderness of Desolation Valley will be an important part of this recreation complex, both for its own unique values as wilderness and for the wild values it contributes indirectly to recreation in the surrounding region.

Two artificial impoundments exist within the proposed wilderness. One, Lake Aloha, is over 100 years old. The other, Rubicon Reservoir, authorized in 1958, was built by the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District over the strong opposition of conservationists, inundating the area known as Onion Flat. Water from Rubicon Reservoir is diverted by tunnel through Rockbound Lake, which retains its natural level, and thence downstream out of the wilderness to power generating plants. No motorized equipment is used in maintaining the dam, and the construction sites have been scarified to promote the restoration of natural vegetative cover. Dedication of the area as wilderness will serve to protect its fragile watershed, thus benefiting downstream water users.

VENTANA WILDERNESS AREA

The proposed Ventana Wilderness Area takes in a highly varied region in the Santa Lucia Range, paralleling the Big Sur coast of Monterey County. Lying in the Los Padres National Forest just behind the front line of the Coast Range, the proposed wilderness contains a magnificent system of mountain ridges, peaks and valleys. The range of climate within even so small an area is indicated by the presence of high-rainfall vegetation in the western section, including redwoods and the Santa Lucia fir (found only here in the Santa Lucia Range), and the contrasting chaparral in the drier eastern sections, in the "rain shadow." Deer, wild boar, golden eagles, and many other birds and small mammals inhabit the area.

The craggy wilderness of the Ventana country and its mild winter weather make the area popular to visit in winter, when most of the Sierra Nevada is covered by snow. Within 100 miles of the San Francisco Bay population, yet wild as few places are along the coast, the Ventana Wilderness has an extraordinary potential and importance among wilderness areas in California.

It has had its influence too on the entire English-speaking world through the works of the poet Robinson Jeffers, who lived on the Big Sur coast, and whose poetry refers often to locations in the proposed wilderness and evokes the spirit of the place.

Three main rivers drain the wilderness—the Big Sur and Little Sur Rivers, the Carmel River, and Arroyo Seco. Although little of the area is visible from main highways, a glimpse up the Big Sur River, where it cuts through the coastal ridge from the wilderness behind, gives many sightseers a lasting and valued impression of the Coast Range, and its remaining wild regions. Wildness has not fared well in the southern coast ranges; the Ventana Wilderness, the San Rafael Wilderness 140 miles south, and Pinnacles National Monument 40 miles east are the major remnants of the region.

The Ventana Wilderness as proposed in S. 714 would consist of some 55,000 acres of the existing Ventana Primitive Area, an administrative designation dating back to 1931, and 39,728 acres adjoining it which are already serving purposes of wilderness. Forming an integral part of the Ventana Wilderness, the added tract includes the upper portions of the Big Sur River drainage and other smaller

drainages, terminating on the south just beyond Arroyo Seco, a stream which has a spectacular wild gorge, where rock walls rise fifty feet above quiet pools.

At the field hearing held by the Forest Service in Salinas on June 7, 1967, and in written comments in the hearing record, most citizen groups and individuals recommended substantial additions to the Forest Service proposal. The preponderant majority of witnesses, including the spokesman for The Wilderness Society, urged inclusion of Miller Canyon and Willow Creek. Miller Canyon, a 3,480-acre tract part of the boundary proposed in S. 714, would include a heavily wooded gorge which offers excellent deer and boar hunting. The problem of private inholdings here is of concern to the Forest Service, but is not an insurmountable problem in view of the realistic acquisition program which the agency has carried forward in other Wilderness Areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A 2,934-acre unit on the east side of the proposed wilderness, the Willow Creek area contains a notably hospitable environment for wilderness camping. Grassy openings on the valley floor and the shade of sycamores and oaks are Willow Creek's distinctive features, which make it stand out even in the striking Ventana region. Boy Scout groups frequently visit Willow Creek on their first backpacking trips. Lying just outside the main hydrographic divide, which can be used as the boundary for much of the proposed wilderness, Willow Creek clearly is a logical part of the Ventana Wilderness just as the slopes above Lake Tahoe are a logical part of the Desolation Wilderness and have been proposed for inclusion in it by the Forest Service.

The existing fire line on the ridge between Willow Creek and the rest of the Ventana Wilderness is not regarded as an excessive intrusion on the wilderness scene, and it is clearly no worse a disturbance than similar fire breaks in the area proposed as wilderness by the Forest Service such as those in the vicinity of Devils Peak and in Lost Valley. Rather than discard any of these units as wilderness, they should be accepted as part of the Ventana Wilderness and the temporary disturbance of a fire line should be allowed to recover by natural processes.

Members of the Forest Service have expressed to us a concern that use of Willow Creek by Scout groups might somehow be curtailed by wilderness designation. To the contrary, because the experience the Scout groups seek there is a wilderness one aimed at teaching the skills of backpacking and wilderness camping, there should be no conflict. The Forest Service has gained the confidence of The Wilderness Society in its wilderness management and protection programs, and it will have our full support in furtherance of this most appropriate and desirable use of the Willow Creek area. The statutory protection afforded by the wilderness designation of the drainage is essential to its protection against the development and road threats that inevitably arise. Such intrusions would destroy one of the most popular and important opportunities for youth of nearby urban areas to become acquainted with and fully experience wilderness living.

The Wilderness Society's leaders and cooperators who studied the Ventana proposal observed that several adjacent tracts are also eligible for inclusion in the Wilderness Area. One area of high value as wilderness lies on the west slope of the front ridge from Anderson Peak southward to Cone Peak. The canyons which dissect that west slope would add a more adequate sample of the dense coastal forest environment. The area would also afford views of the ocean, giving visitors the full impact of the Ventana Wilderness in its coastal setting.

Toward Cone Peak, the wilderness could be expanded on the inland side of the ridge to include the headwaters of Arroyo Seco and part of the San Antonio River drainage. The most noticeable impairment of this area is an old vehicle trail formerly used by military tanks.

With the addition of Willow Creek the total area of the Ventana Wilderness would be approximately 97,662 acres. The Wilderness Society will strongly support this legislation with such an amendment. We also strongly urge the Committee to consider these important additions that have been proposed in the Cone Peak and west slope areas.

The Wilderness Society deeply appreciates this opportunity to appear before the Committee and stands ready to provide any additional information the Committee would like as these measures are given further consideration. We urge that they be favorably reported for passage by the Senate.

Senator METCALF. Mr. Timothy V. A. Dillon has filed a statement in behalf of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District regarding the desolation wilderness proposal. Without objection, it will be included in the hearing record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF TIMOTHY V. A. DILLON IN BEHALF OF SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District is a public body established pursuant to the provisions of the California Municipal Utility District Act. It supplies electric power to a service area of 656 square miles which includes California's Capital City of Sacramento.

In 1959 the District initiated construction of its $200 million Upper American River Project. That hydropower project, which was licensed by the Federal Power Commission, now contributes some 600,000 kw of power to the District's system. To satisfy the dramatic growth in power consumption within its service area the District is presently constructing an 800,000 kw nuclear power generating plant on a 2100 acre site it purchased east of the City of Sacramento. Power generated at that facility, which is scheduled for operation early in 1973, will be integrated with the output of the hydrogenerated power at its Upper American River Project.

The District's existing hydropower project consists of a unified scheme of reservoirs, tunnels, and penstocks constructed on the western scope of the high Sierra Mountains. The facilities comprising the project extend from an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet down to approximately 1,000 feet. The water is collected in reservoirs and tunnels at various levels and dropped via penstocks through the powerhouses. The system is designed so that the water is reused many times to generate power.

The highest elevation features of the District's hydroproject are a tunnel and dam located within the boundaries of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, which S. 713 would designate as the Desolation Wilderness. In fact, one-third of the total water supply for the entire Upper American River Project comes off the proposed Desolation Wilderness. Thus, the facilities within the area are vital components of the entire scheme.

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District is anxious to have it made clear in the legislation that (1) the designation of the Desolation Wilderness will not alter the Federal Power Commission's jurisdiction over the District's licensed project and (2) the right of the District to continue present practices relating to the maintenance, inspection and regular and emergency repair procedures will be preserved.

It is suggested that the clarification requested can be accomplished by the addition of a new section as follows at the end of S. 713:

"SEC. 5. The enactment of this Act shall not alter the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over existing hydroelectric projects within the Desolation Wilderness, or the right of the owners or operators of hydroelectric projects, dams, reservoirs or water systems and related facilities to utilize aircraft and other means of access in emergencies and for inspection, maintenance and repair."

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture which was included in the Congressional Record by Senator Kuchel when he introduced a bill similar to S. 713 last year contained a statement to the effect that the Commission's jurisdiction would not be altered.

As indicated earlier, one-third of the water supply utilized by this $200 million hydroelectric project enters the scheme through the features of the Upper American River Project located within the proposed monument. Any damage to those facilities can seriously affect the vital power generating ability of the entire project. For this reason, the District assigns the highest priority to the maintenance of those facilities in top operating condition. This concern is an outgrowth of the District's awareness of its reliance on them in order to continue to fulfill the responsibility of furnishing electricity to a large metropolitan and surrounding rural area in northern California.

The amendment would not authorize construction of new facilities nor the enlargement of existing ones. Neither would it expand the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. It would, in short, do nothing incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act. Its sole purpose is to make it clear that the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission is preserved and assure the electric consumers within the District's service area that their right to reliable electric service will not be imperiled. To put it another way the suggested amendment's primary purpose is to protect the interests of the general public in the District's service area.

Senator METCALF. I am going to recess the hearing right now, and we will reconvene, if we get permission to sit, and I am sure we will, at 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator METCALF. The subcommittee will be in order.

We will resume the hearing on S. 713 and S. 714, to include certain lands in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The first witness this afternoon is Mr. Rudd Crawford of the Sierra Club. Mr. Crawford, we are very pleased to have you here.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am very pleased to be here and I feel very fortunate.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF RUDD CRAWFORD, VENTANA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am Rudd Crawford. I live in Pebble Beach, Calif. I represent the Sierra Club and the Ventana chapter whose membership is over 1,100 persons living in Monterey County. I am serving as chapter chairman for the third year, and I have been on the executive committee since the chapter was formed just over 5 years ago.

I have been hiking in the Los Padres National Forest for the last 12 years. I have backpacked into this area for short and extended trips, and have been in 53 of the 70 to 80 Forest Service camps. I have hiked over all the main trails and a majority of the other trails, and have gone, sometimes, cross country. Some of the members of our chapter have been into this area even more than I have, and so I feel that we know the area well.

I have four topics to discuss:

First, I speak for all of us when I say that we endorse the enlarged boundaries, which have been proposed by the Forest Service, to the present primitive area. When you approve this proposal, which we hope you will do, you will have established a wilderness area of 94,729 acres. We have worked with the Forest Service since shortly after the passage of the wilderness bill, to help them where needed. We have never had any major differences of opinion with them, and the minor ones have been settled without difficulty, and so we support this Forest Service proposal.

Second, an area omitted from the original proposal, perhaps inadvertently, is Willow Creek—an area of 2,934 acres. This long, straight valley has many inviting meadows, suitable for camping, with magnificent oaks and sycamores. Inclusion of this drainage provides a more prominent ridge for the boundary. There are no roads there, only trails and a campsite with year-round water. We would be distressed if a road or a manmade development were put in here. There have been no changes made by man in Willow Creek except trails and the campsite, so it is truly in its primitive condition.

Third, the statement in the proposal about the wilderness values in the entire area is excellent. It is a mountainous region with several

steep-walled canyons, mountains as high as 4,800 feet, and several spectacular gorges. There are narrow wooded glens, some with small pools and streams. There are pockets of redwoods, madrones, and ponderosa pines, while up on the ridges are the rare Santa Lucia fir, Coulter pines with their giant cones, Digger pines, incense cedar, and several varieties of deciduous oaks. There are no extensive stands of these trees, and the terrain is so steep and rough that it is not adaptable for logging.

I wish you could see the meadows when the lupine is out, and the ceanothis on the brush-covered mountainsides, and the madrone and toyon berries during the Christmas season, and the Indian paint brush and the yucca in bloom.

There are deer in these mountains and the Russian wild boar were planted there about 1915 and they have thrived. There is also a rare bobcat and mountain lion.

So this area is excellent for hiking, camping, hunting, and fishing, as well as an ideal place to study fauna and flora.

Fourth, there are no competing uses for this land. Timber is not commercially available, but is fine for recreational enjoyment. There is no grazing of cattle or sheep. The meadows are so widely separated and so small that cattle could not be maintained here, so the forage is for wildlife only. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have made a mineral survey and this shows that there are no minerals of any economic possibility. In the early days, homesteaders settled here and there trying to make a living from the land, but all of them have left, leaving a few fruit trees on some hillsides and tumbled-down cabins.

Furthermore, this area containing the Carmel River, is the entire watershed for the more than 100,000 residents of the Monterey Peninsula. It also contains the Arroyo Seco River which is important for the water supply for the Salinas Valley and its irrigation. It is the watershed for the Big Sur and Little Sur Rivers. These watersheds are very important to us because of the long, dry summer seasons.

Eventually a dam will be built on the Arroyo Seco River. The county supervisors had an independent engineering firm study and evaluate possible sites for a dam. This firm recommended a dam far enough downstream so that impounded waters would not touch any of the wilderness area. They studied the only two possible sites—one downstream and the other near the gorge upstream. The downstream site would cost $11 million, including land acquisition, and the gorge site would cost $22 million. It is obvious that the downstream site would be purchased. It would have the additional value of fishing and boating on the lake, which the gorge site would not permit because of limited access. So, we do not see this as a competing use.

Gentlemen, I have indicated to you that we support the Forest Service proposal. I have also explained why the Willow Creek area of 2,934 acres should be added.

I hope I have conveyed to you some of our feelings about the outstanding value of this area to people who wish to get into the wilderness and enjoy its beauty. I am not talking only for the people of Monterey County, but also about the San Francisco Bay area with its 4 million people who are heavy users of the Ventana Wilderness. Use of this area during the fire season requires a permit; even so

recreational use of the primitive area has tripled in the last 6 years to an estimated 22,600 visitor-days each year.

Fortunately there are no competing uses for this area—no lumber, no grazing, and no mining interests. I have no doubt you will quickly give your approval to Senate bill 714.

I appreciate the opportunity to make this presentation to you, and I will be glad to answer any questions if you have them. I have some pictures here and some slides as well, if you have a few minutes and care to see them.

Senator METCALF. I want to see the slides and I am very interested on seeing your pictures.

Would you wait just a minute? Senator Hatfield is coming in and I know he would want to see them.

(Slides and pictures of the area were presented by Mr. Crawford.)

Senator METCALF. Now, you have emphasized very dramatically, graphically pointed out the benefits of the Willow Creek area. You have not said anything about the Miller Fork area.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We went into this deeply with the Forest Service and this is one of the areas where we felt they had a strong point, and we would not push for Miller Fork.

Senator HATFIELD. You at least concur?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Right. We concur with them on this. This is one of the major points of argument, but as I say, we resolved this before the bill came up.

Senator METCALF. On the other hand, you feel that the Willow Creek area has sufficient wilderness values that it warrants inclusion in the wilderness?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Very much so. We feel that since fire is not a problem, that ridge on the north border, including Willow Creek, is a more prominent ridge and would be even better for fire protection, and we feel that the Willow Creek itself deserves more wilderness status; yes.

Senator METCALF. Would you leave these pictures with the committee for reference, and if you want them, I will ask the staff to return them to you after action on the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If they will be useful to you as a committee, be our guest. We would be glad for you to have them.

Senator METCALF. I feel other members of the committee, in markup on this bill and discussion, would appreciate seeing the pictures. So I will ask that they be returned when they are no longer needed.

Any questions?

Senator HATFIELD. This Willow Creek inclusion, which seems to be coming to the focus of the decisionmaking for the committee, there were two things I understood from Mr. Cliff's testimony. One was that there was a fire trail there, fire barrier, and then later that was really not an obstacle in the minds of the Forest Service.

Secondly, there was the matter of whether it was easily controlled access in terms of the administration of the Wilderness Act. Would you care to comment on that second point, and again, I am giving you this by recall only, but it did seem to me there was a serious question raised by the Forest Service about whether this really lent itself to inclusion because of it being somewhat separated by the contour and the geography of the area.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I point to the top of the map?

Senator HATFIELD. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD (at the map). There is a Forest Service camp right here and there is a Scout camp there. The trail goes along this area that we have not included in the wilderness proposal. We do not join it until at this point. This area would give whatever control is needed and we feel the ridge along here, as we have proposed, is a more prominent boundary than the one the Forest Service has proposed. So that as far as difficulty of control, there is this much distance in here for the disappearing of the casual Sunday-type picnicker who might litter the area but I cannot see how, being this close, because the Forest Service land extends here. Further down there is at least one more camp. Up the other trail, there are two or three more camps, all on roads well away from the national wilderness area itself.

So as a layman, I cannot see how there would be an administrative or control problem if this area were included in the proposal.

Senator HATFIELD. Because I believe, as Miss McGinnis pointed out, the Boy Scout utilization of this area is certainly not to be frowned upon. In other words, they have an opportunity here for camping and other outdoor sports.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The Scouts do use this area from several points of access.

Senator HATFIELD. But this is not offensive, even to the wilderness idea, is it?

Mr. CRAWFORD. No; in fact it is an addition because we are teaching these young fellows to see the real wilderness. In fact, they want the wilderness and they do respect it.

Senator HATFIELD. I did not understand either, if I might refer back, Mr. Chairman, to the forestry representative.

There was not the problem of private lands acquisition in the Willow Creek area and there was no other great problem except the fireline and the natural boundary. Were those the only reasons why it was not included?

Mr. WORF. This is correct. We felt this should still be managed as a roadless area, that its primary value was recreation, that we could do a few things in here to increase its capacity for this kind of use. It was a case primarily where we already had this rather small fireline and the other uses that we felt would be made of this area, which would not detract from the wilderness itself.

Senator HATFIELD. Do I detect there is no really strong opposition if it were included, that is, no strong opposition from the forestry department if it were included by action of the committee?

Mr. WORF. I think it would be safe to say we could administer either way. We felt this was the best use of the land. We have a large photograph here that shows area G, and the fireline.

Senator METCALF. If you will leave that for us, it will be a valuable reference, not only for us but for discussion during the executive committee.

Mr. WORF. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. One further question. Do you agree that there is also a natural boundary line at the outer most part of that blue area, the Willow Creek area?

Mr. Worf. Yes; there is a prominent ridge that comes down between Willow Creek and Tassajara Creek here and drops off at the fork of Tassajara Creek.

Senator Metcalf. Thank you very much, Senator.

Thank you, Mr. Crawford, for your testimony and your presentation and your pictures. I will see that the ones you filed with the committee are returned.

Mr. Crawford. Thank you very much for letting me appear.

Senator Metcalf. Now we have another Sierra Club witness on the other area that is before us—the Desolation Wilderness.

Mr. Gerstung, we are delighted to have you.

STATEMENT OF ERIC G. GERSTUNG, REPRESENTING SIERRA CLUB IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED DESOLATION WILDERNESS

Mr. Gerstung. Mr. Chairman, my name is Eric R. Gerstung. I live in Sacramento, Calif. I am speaking on behalf of some 71,000 members of the Sierra Club, the Mother Lode, and also the chapter which covers the area under consideration. An organization founded in 1892 by John Muir for the primary purpose of protecting wilderness and natural values in the Sierra Nevada. Today's hearing involves a portion of the Sierra Nevada Wilderness—the magnificent Desolation Valley Primitive Area.

I feel very fortunate in having had the opportunity to become intimately familiar with the Desolation Valley region. Over the last 15 years I was able to traverse much of the region on foot during summer fishing trips.

While serving as conservation chairman of the Mother Lode chapter of the Sierra Club in 1966, I had the pleasure of participating in a number of fruitful discussions with Forest Service officials and with representatives of jeep and sportsmen organizations. We were able to agree upon mutually acceptable boundaries. During the April 26, 1967, field hearing, when the proposal was presented to the public, the Forest Service announced that it decided to make a minor alteration in the north boundary which involved the deletion of a 562-acre parcel of cutover timberland. This is the area shown in light blue on the Desolation map. Although the Sierra Club declined to take a definite position on the deletion during the hearing, club representatives shortly after the hearing made an on-the-ground examination of the area in question and agreed that it was not suitable for inclusion within the wilderness system.

I am now pleased to report that the Sierra Club completely concurs with the proposed wilderness boundaries recommended by the Forest Service.

The Desolation Wilderness proposal to date has received overwhelming support from a broad spectrum of the general public. The San Francisco regional office of the Forest Service reported that during the 30-day period following the hearing they received 923 letters in favor of the wilderness and only one actually opposed.

Proposed wilderness boundaries were reviewed and accepted by the two largest lumber companies within El Dorado County, according to the Forest Service Office there. The boundaries also received the conditional acceptance of four water and power development agencies. The conditions stipulated appear to have been met.

Support also has come from such diverse groups as the California Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs, the El Dorado-Amador Chapter of the American Society of Foresters, the El Dorado National Forest Grazing Advisory Committee, the Highway 50 Association, the El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce, the Lake Tahoe Area Council, the Sacramento-Sierra Sportsmen Council, El Dorado County Board of Supervisors, and the Golden Empire Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

I would like to add that the latter have two Scout camps located adjacent to the boundaries of the lower area, one, Camp Harvey West, on the upper end of the lake, and the other on Luna Lake. Both of these camps are wilderness training camps and they use the wilderness area specifically as a training area. So this is a very valuable location to have their camps on the edge of this area.

The Desolation Valley region, despite its forbidding name, is a true wonderland of gemlike lakes, alpine wildflowers, lush meadows, forested areas, rushing streams, and snowcapped peaks. The proposed addition of 23,000 acres of national forest land to the existing 41,000-acre Desolation Valley Primitive Area will round out boundaries along topographical lines and include additional terrain of similar character which the Forest Service has been managing as wilderness.

Proposed new additions to the Desolation Valley Primitive Area include the west slope of the Crystal Range, which has been discussed, the watersheds of Echo Lake and Pyramid Creek, and additional lands on the Lake Tahoe slope.

The west slope of the Crystal Range contains 20 beautiful trout fishing lakes and extensive glaciated granite topography. From the crest of the 9,000-foot range the hiker is greeted with panoramic views of Lake Tahoe, the forests of the Sierra, the Central Valley and even the Coast Range on a clear day.

The proposed additions to the south end of the primitive area will include cascading Pyramid Creek and the beautiful Horsetail Falls and a dozen or more attractive lakes.

I have slides of these areas which I will show in a few minutes.

Proposed additions on the Lake Tahoe slope will complement the adjacent Sugar Pine Point, D. L. Bliss, and Emerald Bay State Parks and thus provide additional watershed protection to the west side of the Lake Tahoe Basin. Emerald Bay and surrounding watershed lands were recently designated as a National Natural Landmark by the Department of the Interior.

This surrounding watershed land is included in the Desolation Valley Wilderness proposal.

The Desolation Valley region, situated adjacent to the popular Lake Tahoe Basin and within a 3-hour drive of the San Francisco metropolitan area, greets the visitor as an island oasis of unspoiled natural beauty and relative solitude despite rather heavy trail use.

Outing leaders within the several Sierra Club chapters are so enthusiastic about the Desolation Valley region that they have scheduled day hikes, peak climbs, or backpack trips nearly every weekend during summer months and occasional ski touring and snowshoeing trips during winter months. Anxious to share wilderness experiences with others, the Sierra Club announces all weekend outings in the local newspapers and invites interested members of the public to participate without charge.

Despite the mountainous terrain within the Desolation Valley region, the trails are well maintained and easily traversed by men, women, and children of all ages. Last summer, while spending a week within the heart of the primitive area, I was amazed by the number of families and scouting and church organizations whose participants had backpacked into the area. Many of the people that I talked to were city people who had never undertaken any activity of this kind before.

The day is rapidly passing when wilderness areas are used solely by the so-called rugged and adventurous few. We seem to be entering a new era where increasing numbers of people are rejecting, as recreation, sedentary motor vehicle travel in favor of more vigorous and healthful activities such as walking, mountain climbing, and swimming.

This condition is confirmed by a recent Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Survey which found walking for pleasure to be the nation's No. 1 outdoor activity, while driving for pleasure had slumped to third place. If this trend continues, we will need more opportunities for back country trail travel in the future. At the present a mere 1.4 percent of California's total land area is preserved in national forest wilderness. The addition of the Desolation Wilderness to the system would increase the percentage to 1.46.

The proposed wilderness classification appears to have little effect on commodity resources, as the Forest Service report indicates, since timber and minerals do not appear to be present in sufficient quantity to warrant commercial extraction.

I might add here, too, there are several million acres of Sierra Valley terrain bearing ores of fairly higher quality than that found in the wilderness area, but because of the present economic situation in these areas, and the inaccessibility to roads, they are not commercially extractable.

There are a small diversion dam and a number of small check dams within the proposed wilderness area which are relatively inconspicuous and have a minimal impact on the wilderness value of the region. We have no objection to their continued operation.

We have also no objection to the continuation of the California Department of Fish and Game's annual aerial fish planting operations or to the continued use of snow and water measuring devices provided that they do not become any more conspicuous than they are now.

In conclusion we enthusiastically support the Forest Service proposal for a Desolation Wilderness and urge its early adoption.

Thank you.

I have a few slides here if you would like to look at them.

Senator METCALF. Please.

(Slides of the area were presented by Mr. Gerstung.)

Mr. GERSTUNG. That is all the slides I have. I would be happy to answer any questions.

Senator METCALF. Do you agree that the area in the north, where there is that 28-foot concrete dam, should be included in the wilderness area, or do you feel that it would be a precedent against wilderness standards if it were included?

Mr. GERSTUNG. Well, I feel it was rather unfortunate that the dam was built in the primitive area. We tried to discourage it at the time

it came up but there was already a Federal power withdrawal and there was not any way we could block it.

As far as precedent being established, I am not really sure it would establish a precedent, since we already have areas within the wilderness system and even within the national park system that have concrete dams. For example, in the Olympic National Park there is one quite conspicuous dam on one of the rivers in the national park and, of course, the Yosemite National Park has several large dams. So I am really not sure it would establish precedent.

Senator METCALF. You would feel the same way, of course, about that 100-year-old dam? What is the name of that lake?

Mr. GERSTUNG. The old dam at Lake Aloho, particularly, I feel is not an intrusion, because it is so inconspicuous and such a very small dam. It is a Lockwell dam and when you are standing on it you would hardly know you are on a dam. It is just a pile of rocks there and almost looks like a natural rockslide. Of course, there are many others, something like 22 of these small check dams scattered throughout the wilderness area, quite inconspicuous. They were built by hand out of native rock.

Senator METCALF. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Gerstung. You have made a very able statement. Your pictures are as traditionally so, even more eloquent than the description that you have made, and you have been very helpful to the committee.

Mr. GERSTUNG. Thank you. I have some black and white pictures if you would like to include them with the hearing record.

Senator METCALF. We will, and if you want them returned, we will try to get them returned.

Mr. GERSTUNG. I will donate them because they are extra copies.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much. They will be very valuable at the time this is taken up with the whole committee at the executive session.

We now have Mr. Francis Walcott of San Francisco.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS J. WALCOTT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. WALCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I was requested to bring with me two additional statements from people who could not attend, one from Dr. Richard Sill, of Reno, Nev., and a letter from Mr. Kent Williams of Saratoga, Calif. Both of these support the establishment of the Ventana Wilderness Area and request also inclusion of Miller Canyon and Willow Creek. And beyond that, an area which was mentioned earlier today, extending down from Anderson Peak on the west slope of the Coast Ridge to and including Cone Peak. I would like to have those inserted in the record, if you would, please.

Senator METCALF. Without objection, they will be introduced in the record and appear at the conclusion of your remarks.

Thank you very much. Go right ahead.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am Francis J. Walcott, of 3500 Fulton Street, San Francisco, Calif. I am the chairman of the Wilderness Classification Study Committee of the Sierra Club Council, and have aided in the study of the resources of these two areas, as well as many other such regions. Over the past several years I have spent a great deal of time hiking and camping in the Ventana, and backpack-

ing, climbing, skiing, and snowshoeing in Desolation Valley. I know these areas well, and am delighted to be able to come here and testify in favor of their addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Forest Service proposal to establish the Desolation Wilderness is excellent. It makes a few minor necessary deletions from the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, and substantial important and welcome additions. Desolation Valley and the surrounding area is fairly close to the San Francisco Bay area—within easy driving distance—and it offers an easily accessible high mountain wilderness experience to the people of northern California. In winter cross-country skiing of all levels of ability and other winter mountaineering activities are possible. In summer the area is available for hiking, backpacking, fishing, climbing, and related activities, and it receives heavy use. This kind of use has been going on for at least 75 years. Registers were placed on the summits of the mountains in 1894 and 1895, and route- for backpacking across the region were published at about the same time The easy access by good highway to the vicinity, and by good trail into the back country makes for this long-standing popularity, and emphasizes the importance of this addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The proposed additions are all highly desirable. Area A, including portions of General Creek and Meek's Creek, unfortunately had to be revised, even to the extent of an 11-acre deletion from the present primitive area boundary, immediately prior to the agency hearing at Placerville, because of logging activity just before the land had been acquired by the Forest Service. It still includes much land important to the wilderness boundary.

Areas B, C, and D improve the eastern boundary by using contour lines rather than section lines, and by placing the wilderness boundary lower on the slopes above Lake Tahoe, assuring better protection of the natural characteristics of the area.

Area E adds some very attractive area above Upper Echo Lake including Ralston Peak, Ralston Lake and Tamarack Lake, and Haypress Meadows, and the very beautiful stretch of Pyramid Creek near to and including Horsetail Falls.

Area F brings the boundary down from the top of the Crystal Range to include the numerous granite slopes and benches, lakes, streams, and wooded portions of the western side of the Range, filling in the wilderness to a more satisfactory and complete unit.

I heartily and enthusiastically support this proposal as a worthwhile addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, without any change from that as suggested by the Forest Service.

The Ventana Area is quite different from the Desolation unit, but is equally worthy of inclusion in the National Wilderness System. It lies even closer to the San Francisco Bay area, and can be easily reached in 2 hours' driving time. With its relatively low altitude, it can be, and is, used heavily in winter and spring when most other wilderness areas are covered by snow. Vegetation is primarily chaparral and live oak, although the region does include some conifers, including the coast redwood. Deep canyons are characteristic of the area.

I wish to support the proposal of the Forest Service, but I believe that additional area should also be included in order to create the best

possible wilderness area here. I am grateful that the Forest Service has added a considerable amount of land to the south in addition C. This will add much important wild country to the Ventana, including Lost Valley, Indian Valley, the headwaters of the Big Sur River, Logwood Creek, and the incomparably spectacular and unique Arroyo Seco Gorge. The other additions substantially improve the present boundaries, by adding important topographic units.

Although addition A, which will include the ridge to the east of the Carmel River and Bruce Fork, is welcome, a still more satisfactory extension would include much of Miller Canyon. Area G, not recommended by the Forest Service suggests the addition of the Willow Creek drainage, an attractive stretch of wilderness. If included, it would substantially improve the proposal by adding desirable country and providing a prominent ridge boundary.

There is also a substantial area of wild country further to the south, along both sides of the ridge of the Coast Range. This was proposed by several student groups at California universities and colleges as a possible addition. Although there has been some slight disturbance of this region, if it is left alone to recover, it would soon revert to wilderness. This portion, extending to just beyond Cone Peak, should not be overlooked.

A majority of those testifying at the Forest Service hearing in Salinas spoke in favor of this suggested addition of approximately 23,000 acres which calls for a boundary running southwest from the vicinity of Anderson Peak to include the upper portion of the western slope of the Coast Range. This would follow the 2,500 foot contour line and western boundary of the forest to just south of Cone Peak, then north along identifiable points to Arroyo Seco. The proposed boundary rejoins the Forest Service proposal just above the Escondido campground. The included area is undeveloped and deserves protection to keep the slopes, which afford spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean, in their present beautiful condition.

Just this afternoon, before I spoke, I was handed a statement from the student group which originally proposed this, Active Conservation Tactics of the University of California, and I would like to include this in the record. It describes in detail four areas which would be included in this, as presented to the Forest Service at the hearing in Salinas.

One is the true left bank of Logwood Creek to just north of Anderson Peak. The second one would be a little further to the south. The third, Pick Creek, is in the same general area, and the fourth is the detailed description of the area I have just mentioned. From the radar station at Anderson Peak, which should be excluded, the boundary would drop along the southwest ridge to the 2,500-foot level, following this southward until a point is reached directly north of Paul Peak. It would then follow the Forest Service boundary to the west ridge of Twin Peaks, from here up to the saddle nearest the southwest corner of section 34, which is identified on the top of the topographic map; then across into Hare Canyon above the Vincente Camp.

Senator METCALF. Those statements will be incorporated in the record immediately after your statement.

Mr. WALCOTT. Thank you.

These two very different but both very attractive and important regions should both become portions of the National Wilderness

Preservation System, and I urge passage of both of these bills, S. 713 as it now reads, and S. 714 with the suggested amendments.

Thank you.

Senator METCALF. You heard the testimony this morning. While there is a proposed road, it is outside of the wilderness area?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is right.

Senator METCALF. That is probably another matter hearings will be held on and it will have to be considered.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is right. This additional area that has been suggested would cover that ridge.

Senator METCALF. If this additional area were added, then that would become a part of the wilderness area?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is right.

Senator METCALF. Thank you.

Mr. WALCOTT. There is a road now just south of Cone Peak which would afford access to those people who would wish to get this kind of view from an automobile.

Senator METCALF. Thank you very much.

We have had some very able testimony this afternoon and very good statements. We will have considerable discussions of these suggestions that were made and additions and deletions that have been made, both by the Forest Service and by the other suggestions brought in by the witnesses today.

So thank you, Mr. Walcott.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. SILL, RENO, NEV.

Mr. Chairman, I am Richard C. Sill of 720 Brookfield Drive, Reno, Nevada, a professor of Physics at the University of Nevada. I wish to support the establishment of the Ventana Wilderness Area plus certain additions as suggested below.

I have been visiting the area over the past fifteen years and believe the area to be an important addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System because of its many unique characteristics—its availability in winter, the stands of Coast redwood, Santa Lucia fir, and other plant types, and its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, with many superb views.

Several important additions should be made to the proposal of the Forest Service. Miller Canyon, noted as Area F in the Forest Service Proposal, would protect a tributary of the Carmel River. Area G, the Willow Creek region, would furnish a better ridge boundary. Also, the true left bank drainage of Logwood Creek should be added, to insure preservation of the character of the Creek. The true right bank drainage of upper Pick Creek should be included, in spite of private inholdings, to protect the new additions suggested by the Forest Service. South from Anderson Peak considerable outstanding country is in unspoiled condition and should be included. This would include part of the west slope of the Coast Range south to the vicinity of the Coast Range. This inclusion would guarantee the preservation of the region in its present condition, rather than subjecting it to the destructive overuse the proposed Coast Ridge Road would create.

All these additions were specifically suggested by Active Conservation Tactics of the University of California at Berkeley, at the Forest Service hearing at Salinas, California on June 7, 1967, and indicated on a map submitted then as Exhibit F, and I urge their inclusion in the Ventana Wilderness Area.

Thank you.

FEBRUARY 14, 1969.

The CHAIRMAN,
Senate Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As an individual seriously interested in any proposal which would lead to the further protection of our primitive and defacto wilderness areas, I

would like to applaud the Forest Service's current proposal to enlarge the existing Ventana Wilderness in California. I'm sure that my sentiments are echoed by conservation organizations and private individuals interested in the preservation of our natural heritage.

I might suggest that the Committee in its deliberations on the Ventana Proposal also consider the inclusion of the two areas indicated as (F) and (G) in the proposal text and map. Area (F) is the Miller Creek drainage and (G) is the Willow Creek area. I have personally made two rather lengthy surveys of these two areas, once in the Spring of 1968 and previously in the Fall of 1967, and have found both to be up to the standards of areas already protected within the wilderness boundaries. Therefore, I recommend the Committee seriously consider inclusion of these two areas.

Another area which should also seriously be considered for inclusion into the existing wilderness is the area immediately around Cone Peak near the SW corner of the existing boundary. I propose that the area from the ridge below Twin Peak, across and around the north corner of Cone Peak and the area immediately to the NE of Cone Peak, be considered for inclusion as wilderness quality terrain. It has much interesting evidence of glacial activity. On the map this area is shown in Section 2, Townships 21–S and 22–S, Range 4–E. I am particularly interested in the area between the wilderness boundary and the road in Township 21–S.

I hope you will give these additional proposals serious consideration.

Sincerely,

KENT WILLIAMS, *Saratoga, Calif.*

Senator METCALF. Thomas L. Kimball of the National Wildlife Federation is next.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. KIMBALL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas L. Kimball, executive director of the National Wildlife Federation which has national headquarters here in Washington, D.C., at 1412 16th Street NW.

The National Wildlife Federation is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The federation has affiliates in 49 States. These affiliates, in turn, are composed of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters number an estimated $2^1/_2$ million persons.

We welcome the invitation to appear here today.

The National Wildlife Federation was one of the original supporters of the preservation of wilderness. Our organization continues to believe that significant amounts of wilderness should be set aside for public recreational and educational purposes. We feel that wilderness preservation is in complete accord with the multiple-use concept—that lands held undeveloped in wilderness also have valuable public benefits for water production, watershed protection, preservation of ecological units necessary for education and for research, and for recreation.

It is in this context that we endorse the principles set out by S. 713, proposing designation of the Desolation Wilderness in the Eldorado National Forest, Calif., and S. 714, designating the Ventana Wilderness in the Los Padres National Forest, Calif.

Mr. Chairman, we have been in contact with Mr. A. V. Schiavon, president of the California Wildlife Federation, and learn that this State affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation has investigated the area concerned and we are in accord generally with the proposal to set aside the Desolation Wilderness dated April 26, 1967.

This proposal, and S. 713, would set aside the 40,744-acre Desolation Valley Primitive Area and about 22,725 additional acres for the new unit for the national wilderness preservation system. Located immediately west of Lake Tahoe on both crests of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, this terrain is handsome and dramatic with assets widely favored by hikers, campers, fishermen, and other outdoor enthusiasts. Rugged and high in altitude, about 65 percent of the proposed area has no vegetation. A few deer and bear inhabit the area during parts of the year but it generally is too rocky and precipitous to be productive of large numbers of wildlife.

We have only one recommendation to make with respect to S. 713. We request that the Rubicon and Aloha Reservoirs be exclusions from the proposed wilderness area. We recognize that these reservoirs were constructed to have a minimum impact on the environment and actually may enhance features of the area. However, we believe these manmade facilities are inconsistent with the Wilderness Act, and, if included as proposed, could set an undesirable precedent for those who would like to locate reservoirs and other installations within wilderness areas contrary to the Wilderness Act.

We also endorse S. 714, which sets aside 95,000 acres as the Ventana Wilderness. The California Wildlife Federation also has investigated this area and we agree to the basic proposal developed by the Forest Service and published on August 15, 1967. The area concerned has a broad range of vegetative types, including the rare Santa Lucia fir and coast redwoods. The region is drained by four outstanding streams. Overall, it is a beautiful and outstanding area for hunting, fishing, riding, camping, hiking, and picnicking, with campsites reached by trails. We have been interested in learning that a few minimum basic camping facilities are installed in the area and recommend that facilities of a more advanced and elaborate nature be provided on the perimeter of the area, if at all. This relates to the area "G" proposed by some groups for inclusion in the area.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we urge that these proposals be cleared by the subcommittee as soon as possible in order that they can become early conservation accomplishments of the 91st Congress.

Thank you again for the opportunity of making these observations.

Senator METCALF. The last witness listed is Mr. Kirk Hall of Albuquerque, N. Mex.

(No response.)

Senator METCALF. The record will be kept open until February 26 for inclusion of such statements as may be submitted and cleared by the staff, and Mr. Hall can file his statement for the record within that time. Is there anything else to come before the subcommittee?

If not, then the meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 3 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously given, the following communications were ordered printed:)

Statement of Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Secretary, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

As one of the conservation organizations that supported strongly the basic wilderness legislation, we are pleased to see the many occasions upon which the basic statute is implemented both in terms of substance as well as procedure. Certainly S. 713 providing for the Desolation Wilderness Area in the High Sierra Region is a case in point. This proposal represents an expansion of the 40,795 acre Desolation Valley Primitive Area to 64,097 acres.

This area in the glaciated area just west of Lake Tahoe would provide the protection needed from roads and development. To the best of our knowledge there has been no opposition or suggested modifications to the proposed wilderness area by the Forest Service by any of the conservation organizations. We support S. 713 as representing an area that meets the qualifications for wilderness and hope the Congress will see fit to act favorably on this proposal at an early date.

S. 714 would expand the present 55,000 acre Ventana Primitive Area to the 94,278 acre Ventana Wilderness Area. Located in the Santa Lucia Range above the Big Sur Coastline, a variety of areas such as rain forests and redwoods are encompassed by the proposed wilderness plan. It is most appropriate that this area be so classified and afforded the protection that such classification provides.

The only point of difference between the recommendations of the Forest Service, which are incorporated in S. 714, and some conservation groups is the inclusion of about a 3,000 acrea area known as Willow Creek. The Forest Service excluded Willow Creek because of a fire control program that would necessitate roads and similar development. The importance of this function at this point is debatable and the attractive backpacking area of Willow Creek cut off from the Wilderness Area was opposed during the field hearings. We hope the fire control problem can be handled in a manner that would allow the inclusion of Willow Creek. The present usage is consistent with wilderness objectives and hopefully such use could continue without being separated from the Wilderness Area.

We appreciate the opportunity of expressing our views and hope that we have been helpful to the Committee in their deliberations.

Statement of Henry M. Pancoast, Spokesman for Berkeley Active Conservation Tactics

My name is Henry M. Pancoast. I am a graduate student studying political science at the University of California at Berkeley. I am on the executive committee of Active Conservation Tactics. Active Conservation Tactics is a student conservationist group at UC Berkeley. We have approximately 150 dues paying members. Today I am acting as spokesman for that group because I do not have final exams this morning—otherwise there would be many more students here from Berkeley.

We have examined both the Forest Service Proposal on the Ventana Wilderness Area and the additions proposed by the Sierra Club. Although we concur in the additions and minor deletions in the Forest Service Proposal and support the additions proposed by the Sierra Club, we feel that these two sets of proposals still exclude some areas that should be included within the Ventana Wilderness Area.

Therefore, Berkeley Active Conservation Tactics recommends the addition of 3 areas to the Wilderness Proposal and the designation of a fourth area as a "wilderness management" area. These additions which amount to approximately 20,000 acres are outlined on the map which I am submitting with my testimony. The numbers on the map coincide with the numbering of the proposals in my testimony.

Addition No. 1.—The inclusion of the true left bank drainage of Logwood Creek would complete the drainage basin of this creek, and the land therein is in prime wilderness condition. There seems to be no significant reason for the proposed exclusion of the rest of the Logwood Creek drainage. The few short spur roads leading down to high pastures along the crest of the ridge from the road to Anderson Peak can be isolated by local withdrawal of the boundary from the main ridge, until the land can be purchased or otherwise allowed to revert. The complex of structures at Cold Spring can stand at the very boundary as they do in the Forest Service proposal.

Addition No. 2.—An area of wilderness quality is isolated from the main wilderness by the Anderson Peak road. We ask that this area be *managed* in the same manner as the adjoining wilderness. This area includes the west half of section 11, exeluding the southwest quarter of the south of the same section, and section 12 of R2E, T 20 S. In addition the northwest quarter of section 17 of R3E, T20S.

Addition No. 3.—The arbitrary withdrawal of the boundary to Piek Creek, presumably to exclude a larger part of the approximately 500 acres of inholding produces an erratic boundary that will only encourage nonconforming development on the true right bank drainage of Pick Creek. The boundary should stay at the ridge level in this area.

Addition No. 4.—At the radar station, which should be excluded, the proposed boundary drops down the southwest ridge of Anderson Peak to the 2500 foot level, which it then follows southward until point is reached directly north of Paul Peak. The suggested boundary then follows the Forest boundary until that crosses the west ridge (extended) of Twin Peak. It follows up this ridge across section 33 until it reaches the saddle nearest the southwest corner of section 34, then goes directly to the south common corner of sections 33 and 34 and follows the forest boundary again to the 2500 foot contour into Hare Canyon above Vincente Camp. There the boundary goes almost due east to the saddle at about 3200 feet. The boundary then follows the western edge of the lookout access road to its terminus northeast of Cone Peak and then follows the trail into section 26 where it picks up the ridge line and the ridge trail to the eastern edge of section 25. The boundary then goes northward along the ridge and down the ridge to the Santa Lucia Memorial Park and joins the Forest Service Proposal boundary at this point.

This addition, in particular, includes high land with superb vistas of the ocean. It has lovely upper wooded canyons with rushing streams and high grassy knolls dotted with pines and oak groves. The addition also includes isolated groves of coast redwoods and another interior drainage marred only by a telephone line. This land is almost entirely in wilderness condition. There are, to be sure, some fire roads which must be blocked off, and allowed and even encouraged to revert to wild eondition. There are two conspieuous bulldozed areas along the ridge (in or near seetions 9 and 14 of Tw1S, R4E, the former being immediately adjacent to the boundary of the other proposals) which are several acres in extent with fire roads departing from them in several directions. Although we are aware of these disturbed areas, we believe what is lost by their exclusion is more important than what is lost by their inclusion. If serious effort is invested in the recovery of the land from these several scars, their inclusion is not a hazard and will not long be an inconsistency in the wilderness area being designated.

During our preparation of this testimony we discovered the area around Junipero Serra Peak to be of wilderness quality. However, at present this area is cut off from the Proposed Wilderness Area by a paved road. We therefore suggest that this "island" of wilderness be left in an undeveloped state until it can be studied for inclusion in the Ventana Wilderness area or reclassified as a wilderness area.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Sierra Club,
San Francisco Bay Chapter,
Berkeley, Calif., February 15, 1969.

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: The San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club wishes to express its particular interest in both the Desolation Wilderness

proposal and the Ventana Wilderness proposal. Both these areas have over the years received heavy use from members of this Chapter, who are thoroughly familiar with all portions of the regions, and we are very interested in their continued protection as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The proposal to establish a Desolation Wilderness, expressed in bill S. 713, is one we heartily endorse. The area proposed for addition to the present Desolation Valley Primitive Area will make it an even better unit, creating on the north and the east a more logical boundary, and, on the south and southeast, filling out the beautiful alpine area, most of which had already been included in the existing Primitive Area. The addition on the west includes the land on the west slopes of the Crystal Range and is a most welcome extension of the boundaries, which will provide attractive land including lakes, streams and timbered country offering wilderness beauty in itself and a superb access route to the heart of the area. An area such as the proposed Desolation Wilderness, close to the San Francisco Bay Area, will continue to provide major benefits to the people as a whole as well as to the members of our Chapter, and we strongly urge its passage.

The Ventana Wilderness, proposed in bill S. 714, is even closer to the Bay Area. Because of this and its many unique values, including its accessibility in winter and its variety of vegetation and other attractions, the proposal is of particular importance to the people of this area. However, we believe that in addition to the area set forth in the bill, the Miller canyon and Willow Creek areas, designated Areas F and G in the Forest Service Proposal, should also be included in the wilderness. These contain land of wilderness character deserving of this protection, which would create an outstanding wilderness opportunity for the people of this region. This would be a wilderness easy of access, especially when other areas cannot be reached, and one badly needed to meet the demand for this type of recreation. Especially with the minor changes mentioned we enthusiastically endorse this proposal.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on these proposals and request that this statement be included in the record of the hearing. We urge that S. 713 and S. 714 (with the suggested strengthening amendments) be passed.

Very truly yours,

WALTER E. DODDS, *Chairman.*

PRINCETON, N.J., *February 13, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to urge support for the largest wilderness areas possible and inviolate protection of all wilderness lands from incompatible use.

Wilderness areas should include undeveloped contiguous drainage lands left out of the present proposals, such as the Willow Creek drainage in the Ventana Wilderness and the northern portion of the Chalone Creek drainage in Pinnacles National Monument.

I believe that the "wilderness threshold" concept, as proposed in Lassen Volcanic National Park and other areas, is unnecessary and possibly even dangerous to future protection of wilderness areas. The wilderness boundaries should come down to the roads and the spur roads in all parks and monuments.

My family and I have spent a great deal of time in many national parks and monuments. We believe that any new roads planned in these areas should be considered only as a last resort in gaining access. "Motor nature trails" are incongruous and serve only to harden the insistent use of automobiles. More roads generate more traffic congestion along with the accompanying noise and air pollution. Additional roads will not enhance our parks and monuments. These areas are supposed to be refuges and a change from the artificiality which abounds elsewhere.

Roads into wilderness are entirely incompatible, of course. Any existing service roads, fire roads, and the like should not be "improved" or extended so as to create through roads or loop roads. These existing unimproved roads should remain in the trail category. It is our experience that additional trails in some wilderness areas may be necessary to disperse visitors. In any case, wilderness needs to be expanded and protected, not diminished and debased.

Some people think that wilderness preservation constitutes a "locking up" of resources and serves no useful purpose, It is regrettable that they have so little understanding. The profit of rejuvenated air, purified water and refreshment of

the spirit is no less real than dollar profit—and it serves all the people. If it is a minority of the public that chooses a wilderness experience rather than some other form of recreation, it is a minority that deserves equal consideration.

I respectfully urge your committee to exclude the development or upgrading of roads from existing wild lands. Instead, please include as much land as possible in the National Wilderness System.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

DIANE T. GRAVES
Mrs. James F. Graves.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., *February 11, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to give my earnest support to five bills, all dealing with wilderness designation for certain portions of National Park lands in California. If this is not done, there will be serious confusion between enjoyment and development of these national parks. At this time we must press for full application of the strong, comprehensive national wilderness policy of the Wilderness Law which can provide for the prompt inclusion of all deserving Federal lands in the National Wilderness System.

The motor nature trails proposed by the National Park Service in some now-wild sections of the parks also betray a serious confusion between enjoyment and development which, if not resisted will result in loss of the expansive wilderness that best distinguishes the national parks and monuments. The Wilderness Act enables the Congress to protect the essential public values of the parks by adding to the National Wilderness Preservation System all qualifying wilderness portions of the National Park System. I will list the five bills mentioned above.

S. 713, Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest.—I urge support of the Forest Service proposal to add 64,097 acres to the Wilderness System to protect against roads and accompanying development.

Ventena Wilderness, S. 714.—Add 2,934 acres for meadows, magnificent oaks, and sycamores, also Willow Creek in order to preserve a popular back-packing area.

S. 715, Lassen Volcanic Park.—Adopt National Park Service proposal to add three wilderness areas totaling 73,333 acres. This will protect 101,000 acres within Lassen Park from roads and other destruction.

S. 711, Lava Beds National Monument.—Designation of wilderness area to 32,000 acres of the monument's area to protect wildlife and prevent road construction.

S. 712, Pinnacles National Monument, should have an addition of 13,000 acres to form a contiguous wilderness and prevent road coustruction to a major part of this unit.

I urge your support for these important measures.

Sincerely yours,

OREN V. SHAW.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF., *February 12, 1969.*

Senator JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is my understanding that on the 18th and 19th of February your Committee will be considering areas for inclusion in the Wilderness Bill.

We are interested in the Ventana Wilderness which has been so designated by the Forest Service and is shown on our maps. It is very interesting and surprising area of wilderness close to populated areas and through highways. It is much used by people of this immediate area but also by residents of the Bay Cities area during the winter and spring months when the Sierra is available only to skiers. The peaks within this wilderness reach heights of over 5000 feet within only a few miles of the coast. In the canyons scattered through it are good stands of redwood and a native tree, the Santa Lucia Fir, which is found no-where else.

We would like the area included in the Ventana Wilderness to be expanded according to the request already with your committee. Within this expanded

area, is also the watershed for the Monterey Peninsula, and it is important that this be kept as intact as possible for water is a precious item in California.

The extension asked for will also include the upper portions of the Arroyo Seco Canyon which is a most unusual recreational feature consisting of a long series of rock-walled pools which can be entered at the upper end and climbed and swum through. Young people and vigorous adults find it a wonderful treat that has few if any equals.

This whole area is a young peoples delight and for those of us who are no longer young we can only hope that some of these will be retained inviolate for the younger generation so that they can enjoy what once gave us delight.

Since the jurisdiction of these Wilderness Areas will lie with the Forest Service, I am sure they will do a good job of protecting them. However, to have them included in the Wilderness Bill will make it easier for the Secretary of Agriculture to resist pressures to cut down on them. Therefore, it would be much appreciated if this area, with its extensions, is included in the Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

GLENN E. MILLS,
ERNESTINE P. MILLS.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., February 18, 1969.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Institute will not be able to be represented at the public hearings on S. 713 and S. 714, bills to create the Desolation and the Ventana Wilderness Areas in California. We wish to comment on the two bills briefly, however.

It is our understanding that conservationists widely favor the boundary lines that have been recommended by the U.S. Forest Service for the Desolation Wilderness. The proposal represents an enlargement of the existing primitive area, and it is believed that the new boundary lines take in country that deserves permanent dedication for wilderness purposes. We are pleased to add our endorsement to that which has been received for S. 713.

Individuals whose opinions we respect tell us that the Ventana Wilderness proposal, S. 714, would be improved by the addition of the less than 3000 acres comprising the Willow Creek drainage on the eastern side of the area. Portions of the area are used by youth and family camping groups, who back-pack into the valley in order to enjoy the wilderness features it offers.

It is believed that the natural character of the area would be best served by its inclusion in the wilderness area. It is hoped that the committee will have an opportunity for a thorough discussion of the Willow Creek drainage with the knowledgeable persons that will make statements in behalf of S. 714 at the public hearings this week.

We believe that the Forest Service has done a generally excellent job in developing these two wilderness proposals in cooperation with California conservation interests.

I would appreciate having this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

C. R. GUTERMUTH,
Vice-President.

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIF., *February 23, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I should like to express my complete support for S. 714, your and Senator Cranston's bill to establish the Ventana Wilderness Area in the Los Padres National Forest.

At the same time I should like to urge the inclusion of a small additional area, the 2,934-acre valley of Willow Creek, a tributary of the Arroyo Seco. This scenic canyon is one of the only two access routes from the Salinas Valley to the southern portion of the proposed Wilderness Area, and is just as deserving of inclusion as the other, Lost Valley, which is already part of the Forest Service proposal and S. 714. Furthermore, Willow Creek enters the Arroyo Seco just a short distance

downstream from the very heavily used Forest Service roadside camp at Horsebridge, and if protected in its present state, would offer a prime wilderness experience for the many fishermen and hikers taking day trips from this campground.

In the 14 years I have lived in Monterey County, I have been through this area a number of times on camping trips and hikes with my family, friends, and youth groups, and can attest wholeheartedly to its high caliber as wilderness and to its need for the protection which wilderness designation would afford.

Despite overwhelming support for this area at the June 1967 field hearings on the Forest Service proposal, this valley was not included in the Forest Service recommendation; yet I have been unable to learn of any plans for the area which would preclude its designation as wilderness.

Once again may I respectfully urge that your committee give favorable consideration to the addition of Willow Creek to the proposed Ventana Wilderness Area. I should appreciate having this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ANN MATTHEWS.
Mrs. W. V. Graham Matthews.

PORTLAND, OREG., *February 18, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Western Wood Products Association is pleased to add its endorsement for wilderness classification of the Ventana and Desolation Primitive Areas in California. We urge, however, that wilderness classification include only those areas so recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness and set forth in its proposal for each area. We believe that wilderness classification should follow a thorough, orderly study of each proposed area. This has been done thus far with respect to these two primitive areas. We ask the committee to proceed with extreme caution in approving wilderness classification for other areas in the West which it may consider. We point to the fact that there now exist proposals for single-use withdrawal of commercial forest land in the West which total in excess of 8 million acres and 26 billion board feet of commercial timber.

We are vitally aware of the raw material supply requirements implied by the Housing Act of 1968 in setting national goals for decent housing for our citizens. Therefore, we believe that the studied consideration of Congress will be both vital and necessary if we are to meet expanded building material requirements from a continually shrinking forest land base.

Cordially,

KNOX MARSHALL,
Director of Forestry Services, Western Wood Products Association.

MONTEREY, CALIF., *February 25, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: May I take this opportunity to express my strong support of Senate Bill 714 relating to the proposed Ventana Wilderness Area of California.

I strongly urge that the Willow Creek area be added and included. It is a remarkably beautiful place and there is great justification for its preservation and protection. My family, friends and I have hiked throughout this area extensively. We feel that wilderness is an increasingly important and necessary part of civilization especially in view of the complexities of our life today. We must preserve intact and undiminished what little wilderness remains.

Please do everything possible to pass Senate Bill 714 including the Willow Creek Area. Thank you for your efforts.

Yours truly,

ROBERT DOWNS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *February 15, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Hearings to reclassify the Desolation Valley Primitive Area to the Desolation Valley Wilderness, under provisions of the Wilderness Act, will soon be held. I wholeheartedly support the proposal to create this wilderness area.

The proposed 64,000 acre Desolation Valley Wilderness is an excellent recommendation for which the Forest Service is to be commended. The wilderness area is heavily used by hikers and horseback riders, and is readily accessible to the people in the San Francisco and Sacramento Metropolitan Areas. The wilderness contains some of the most beautiful alpine and subalpine wild country to be found anywhere. This area needs the protection from the encroachments of man, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System will give the area such protection. I have spent many hours hiking in the proposed wilderness, its unique beauty draws me back there every summer and fall.

Therefore, I urge adoption of the 64,000 acre Desolation Valley Wilderness, to be permanently included in the wilderness system.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD SARETSKY.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *February 12, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I understand that hearings will soon be held to consider inclusion of the proposed Ventana Wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I am in favor of a permanent Ventana Wilderness.

The U.S. Forest Service recommended for a 94,728 acre wilderness is an excellent proposal, and the Forest Service is to be commended for its inclusion of an additional 40,000 acres of hitherto de-facto wilderness. However, I feel that in order to have logical boundaries, properly rounding out the wilderness, two areas should be added. One is in the southeast portion. This is the Willow Creek unit consisting of approximately 3000 acres. Willow Creek is a branch of Tassajara Creek. I feel this area would make a fine addition to the proposal. In the northeast section is located Miller Fork Creek, containing 3480 acres. This parcel has excellent wilderness qualities and should also be part of the Ventana Wilderness.

I oppose any irrigation projects on the Arroyo Seco River which will result in the construction of dams and inundating portions of the scenic Arroyo Seco Gorge, within the proposed wilderness. The wilderness and recreational values would seem to far outweigh any benefits which may be derived from damming the Arroyo Seco River. Such projects can be placed on the other rivers which drain the eastern slopes of the Santa Lucia Mountains and are outside the proposed wilderness.

The Ventana Wilderness is located close to the San Francisco Metropolitan Area and is readily available to a large number of people. It is the only wilderness in Northern California which will be open to hikers and horseback riders during the winter months since most of the area is below the snow level, and all other wilderness areas will be closed by snow until July.

Therefore, I urge you to approve a 100,000 acre Ventana Wilderness consisting of the 94,728 acre Forest Service recommendation, plus additions in Willow Creek and Miller Fork, totaling 6000 acres.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD SARETSKY.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 19, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to express my support of the position of the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society and other conservation groups on the designation of wilderness in the areas being considered by your committee in the February 18 hearing.

I am particularly interested in the status of the Ventana Wilderness which is at my back door and where I have had many trail hikes, and in the Pinnacles Wilderness, which is within a couple of hours drive from home, and which I have photographed thoroughly.

Please make this a part of the public record.

Sincerely,

C. EDWARD GRAVES.

POCATELLO, IDAHO,
February 16, 1969.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please enter this statement in the official record of the Congressional Wilderness Reviews on Wilderness proposals in five California areas: The Desolation, Ventana, Lassen Peak, Raker Peak, Black Lava and Pinnacles National Forest or parks areas.

I am strongly in favor of Congress protecting present and long range public values of the parks by now adding to the National Wilderness Preservation System those portions as recommended by the Wilderness Society.

It now appears that Americans are in general agreement on working towards assuring a quality environment for present and future generations. Of crucial importance, if we are to survive as a free people, is our ability to understand ourselves and the society in which we live; setting the stage for this kind of self understanding requires a differentiated use of our environment according to individual needs. The Wilderness areas proposed in these five bills now present precisely this opportunity to protect those values in our national park system.

Assuring a "quality environment" often requires that hard decisions be made. In this case I would think that the proposed Wilderness areas would qualify for such inclusion without too much difficulty. The significance of this action, rather, is the opportunity to now make a decision which may well set a pattern for future actions relating to a "quality environment."

Respectfully,

T. RUSSELL MAGER.

RENO, NEV., *February 11, 1969.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I urge you to support the bill that would designate a Desolation Wilderness. The Forest Service has come up with a fine proposal for this spectacular area. I have made five separate visits to the proposed wilderness. On one visit, I climbed a ridge above Gilmore Lake and from there saw spectacular views of Mt. Tallac, Dicks Peak, Half Moon Lake, Gilmore Lake, and Susie Lake. Another time, we hiked to Grass Lake, travelled two rough cross-country miles to Susie Lake, and finally ended up at beautiful Heather Lake. Contained within the proposed Wilderness are many high peaks with beautiful lakes on their flanks. Most of the area is glaciated alpine country with little vegetation but portions of it are forested. I feel that it is important that wilderness areas like Desolation Valley are set aside so that this generation and future generations can experience the solitude and beauty of country that is still the way it was centuries ago.

The Forest Service also has come up with a fine proposal for a Ventana Wildernes on the California Coast to protect the Santa Lucia Range. However, an additional 3,000 acres should be added to preserve Willow Creek and its magnificent forest of oaks and sycamores. This Wilderness also will probably be the only Wilderness where the Coastal Redwood and Santa Lucia Fir are represented.

Sincerely yours,

REED SECORD.

BOGUE & WEEKS,
Vermillion, S. Dak., February 12, 1969.

Re S. 711, S. 712, S. 713, S. 714, and S. 715.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With considerable interest I have watched the progress of national park service and forest service proposals which have resulted

in the above proposed legislation. As one who very strongly favors full and wide application of the 1964 Wilderness Act, I urge that each of the above bills be adopted with the amendments proposed by the Wilderness Society and by the Sierra Club. Truly primitive territories are of such scarcity that no part of any should be wasted. Providing "wilderness thresholds" buffer zone and highway access around or into these areas will inevitably result in a wasting of a truly valuable national asset. I most sincerely plead that the changes asked by the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society be incorporated into each of the above mentioned enactments and that they be adopted as thus changed.

Yours truly,

MARTIN WEEKS.

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., *February 13, 1969.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to take this opportunity to urge ratification of Desolation Primitive Area and Lassen Nat'l Park as wilderness areas (in the latter case including the Mt. Harkness & Emigrant Gap areas). From by own point of view, that of a geologist and "nature lover" (to use an overworked phrase) both these areas are outstanding both in their geologic settings and their contrasting esthetic and wilderness appeal. I know both areas from first hand expereince, Desolation in particular.

Also of major importance is the ratification of Ventana Wilderness (including Willow Creek). This is spectacular and beautiful country as well as being part of the most rugged part of the California coast. I feel that wilderness designation for this area is of major priority.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL D. LAMPEN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *February 21, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON, *U.S. Senate,*
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is a somewhat unusual and a genuine pleasure to be able to back up a Forest Service proposal for Wilderness designation without any complaints or suggestions. This is the case with their excellent proposal for a full-sized Wilderness in the Desolation Valley Primitive Area. I have walked into that area and can picture with delight the territory which will, if your Committee and Congress as a whole acts upon the recommendation, be preserved for all time.

I should like also, as a member of the Wilderness Society, to back up the Forest Service on the Ventana Wilderness proposal, but with one slight request for amendment. Could not the Willow Creek drainage of about 3,000 acres be added to the Forest Service proposal? That area above the Big Sur is magnificent country and I hope that as much of it as possible will be placed under this form of protection.

I was unable to attend the hearings on 18 February and hope that it is appropriate for this letter to be included in the Hearing Record as it is printed.

Respectfully yours,

R. W. VAN WAGENEN.

SIERRA CLUB,
ATLANTIC CHAPTER,
New York, N.Y., February 21, 1969.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club supports strongly the views of the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society and their recommendations on the following proposals for Wilderness Act legislation:

1. Desolation Wilderness (S. 713).
2. Ventana Wilderness (S. 714).
3. Lassen Volcanic National Park (S. 715).
4. Lava Beds National Monument (S. 711).
5. Pinnacles National Monument (S. 712).

Sincerely,

ALFRED S. FORSYTH,
Chairman, Conservation Committee.

MORRISONVILLE, N.Y., *February 21, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing as Co-Chairman of the Conservation Committee of the North Country Chapter of the Adirondack Mountain Club.

Our Committee is very much concerned that progress be made toward including the many wilderness area proposals which are now backed up awaiting congressional actions. The setting up of this system is the last good chance for maintaining a portion of this nation as it once was. We urge the Secretary of the Interior who bears the heavy responsibility for the maintenance of this national treasure to pursue, and we urge the committee to cooperate in the passage of S. 713, S. 714, S. 715, S. 711, and S. 712. We would strongly back the recommendations of the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club for increasing the size of these areas, particularly Lassen Volcanic Park. We strongly oppose the concept of "motor nature trails", one of which is apparently proposed by the Park Service for the Lava Beds National Monument. We have so many "motor nature trails" that our environment is all "motor" and no "nature". We have paid heavily for this in poorer living conditions.

May we urge prompt action on all wilderness inclusions so as to carry out the intent of this excellent legislation.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD K. READ.

MISSOURI VALLEY CLINIC,
Bismarck, N. Dak., February 13, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Speaking for the North Dakota Chapter of the Wilderness Society and the 5,000 members of the North Dakota Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation, I would heartily support the findings of the conservation groups including the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club in regard to the Pinnacles National Monument, the Lava Beds National Monument, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Ventana Wilderness, and Desolation Wilderness. Not only must we add the greatest amount of wilderness and buffer zones to the areas as listed, but we must dissuade the National Park Service of the extreme folly of continued "development" and road building.

The continuing over-development of national parks with paved roads through every nook and cranny is, as a result of pressure from the tourist industry and the automotive industry, is destroying our last unspoiled national treasure. There is absolutely no reason, absolutely none, why a person cannot walk—young or old.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing records. Thank you.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. JOHNSON, M.D.

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ., *February 11, 1969.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: I wish to register my support in the record of the hearing for the five wilderness proposals your committee is now considering. At a time when population pressures on our remaining wild areas are increasing at an alarming rate, it is particularly important to establish reserves of high quality wilderness.

The Forest Service proposal for a Desolation Wilderness (S. 713) is adequate as written; however, strong citizen support for adding the Willow Creek drainage system, bringing the total acreage to 97,662 acres, should be reflected by adding the Willow Creek area to the Ventana Wilderness proposal (S. 714).

I am continually concerned over Park Service proposals to intrude more roads and "motor nature trails" into the wild areas of our national parks. I also find their insistance on buffer zones between roads and wilderness boundaries unnecessary. Therefore, in

Lassen Volcanic National Park (S. 715), I support the conservationist proposal to create three wilderness areas within the park totaling 101,000 acres, and the elimination of buffer zones;

Lava Beds National Monument (S. 711) I concur with the suggestion of bringing the Black Lava Flow Wilderness area boundary down to the Monument road and spurs. I also support creation of a second wilderness area in the Schonchin and Three Sisters Lava flow amounting to 21,000 acres as proposed by Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society.

Pinnacles National Monument Again, please deny any proposals for motor nature trails and establish one contiguous unit of 13,000 acres in the existing monument, excluding only those areas which are already developed.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH B. BARNETT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *February 28, 1969.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Long having been interested in conservation, and in particular, conservation of those few remaining areas of virgin wilderness in this country, it has come to my attention that during the opening session of the 91st Congress, Senate Committee on Interior Affairs will hold hearings upon the proposal for re-enacting various areas of national wildernesses in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964.

It is my understanding that Congress must enact specific legislation for each wilderness area in order that it will be fully protected under the 1964 Wilderness Act and that there are five areas in the State of California which are in debate. I have visited several of the areas concerned and I wish to state that it would be a grave and irreparable loss for our country if the following five areas were not given the fullest protection under the 1964 Wilderness Act. I refer of course to the Desolation, Ventana, Lassen Peak, Raker Peak, Black Lava Schonchin, Pinnacle Wildernesses.

It is my hope that you and the other members of the Committee will take the interest to fully evaluate the unique qualities of each of these areas and you will keep in mind the pressing need for conservation of such territory for our nation. So little was done in the past in the way of conservation and I think that all of us now realize how necessary it is to make a concerted effort to maintain those few areas which now remain.

With every best wish, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE DAVISON ACKLEY.

SAN JOSE, CALIF, *February 25, 1969.*

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my position on the five Wilderness Area proposals for California.

(1) *Desolation Wilderness* (S. 713): I fully support the Forest Service's proposal for a 64,097-acre Desolation Wilderness Area.

(2) *Lava Beds National Monument* (S. 711): The National Park Service's proposal for a 9,197-acre wilderness needs expansion to place 32,000 acres of Lava Beds National Monument under wilderness area protection. The black lava flow area should be expanded to bring the boundary to the monument road and its spurs. There should also be created a second Wilderness area of 21,000 acres which would include both Schonchin and Three Sisters lava flows—the wild heartland of the lava beds. Protection of these 21,000 acres is needed to prevent construction of a "motor trail" along the route of Old Lyons Road, which instead could easily become a wilderness trail. Therefore, with these additions mentioned above, the Wilderness Areas should total 32,000 acres.

(3) *Pinnacles National Monument* (S. 712): The National Park Service's proposal for 5,330 acres should be expanded to include a total of 13,000 acres within Wilderness Area protection. This would be inclusion of the scenic foreground of the road corridors and the wild northern part of Chalone Creek drainage. I oppose the Service's plan to build a one-way "motor trail" on Chalone Creek. With the two additions indicated above, the Wilderness Area should total 13,000 acres.

(4) *Ventana Wilderness* (S. 714): The Forest Service's proposal for a 94,728-acre Wilderness should be expanded to 97,662 acres, which wolud include the Willow Creek Valley drainage of meadows and large oaks and sycamores. At the field hearing for Ventana Wilderness there was strong citizen support for this addition of Willow Creek and I, too, support this addition to create a 97,662-acre Ventana Wilderness.

(5) *Lassen Volcanic National Park* (S. 715): The proposal for three Wilderness Areas totalling 73,333 acres should also be expanded to make these three areas total 101,000 acres. The scenic foreground on both sides of existing park roads should be protected with Wilderness designation (the boundaries are at present set back up to a mile from the roads for no logical or necessary reason); the Mt. Harkness area and the route of the historic Emigrant Trail should also be included in the Wilderness designation. The total of these three Wilderness Areas should be 101,000 acres of Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Thank you for your consideration and possible support of these changes.

Sincerely yours,

BONNIE L. DORAN.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *February 16, 1969.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I wish to make known my views on the subject of six wilderness proposals which are, I believe, scheduled for study and hearings before your committee either presently or in the near future. All areas concerned are in California.

1. Desolation Valley. This proposal is good and I hope that it will be approved. My acquaintance with this area stems from several knapsack trips therein with a number of Camp Fire Girl groups, my role being that of leader or co-leader.

2. Lassen Volcanic National Park. We visit this park every few years. Do not (as now proposed) set Wilderness boundaries back from the road (in some instances as much as a whole mile back). No good purpose is to be served by such a set-back. "Buffer zone"? No. It would only encourage "shoestring" development. Then where's Wilderness scenery? Also, include Mt. Harkness and the old Emigrant Trail. In its original state, the latter is a thrill to travel or just to see. As a part of a modern road or other development, it is a nothing.

3. Lava Beds National Monument. My first visit there was in about 1935, with at least two subsequent visits. Here we need to add the Sonchin and the Three Sisters lava flows, and the desert expanse of grasses and sagebrush which constitute the core, or heartland of the lava beds area.

4. Pinnacles National Monument. I first visited Pinnacles as a newlywed in 1934 and last visited in 1965. Here too, don't omit the scenic foregrounds of the road corridors. And don't omit the Chalone Creek area, a major wild area. There seems no reason to "develop" or "improve"(?) (impossible!) this area by new roads, including a link which would cut the Monument in two. This Monument has been a great place for family week ends, among other uses, the main attractions being the caves under the tumbled boulders and hikes to viewpoints. A through road would be a liability and a needless loss of wilderness values.

5. Ventana Wild Area. Although I have been here it is the least well-known to me of the areas in question. The total acreage should be increased by the inclusion of Willow Creek, a measure for which there has been strong local support. In driving the Paciffic Coast it is surprising to see how few are the undeveloped flatlands.

I have visited each of these areas either once or several times, as you note above. I value them highly and hope that future generations may have the same privilege and pleasure.

Thank you for your efforts in behalf of Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ALLEN H. BROWNFIELD.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 16, 1969.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Room 3106, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in order to inform you of my support for the Ventana Wilderness bill, S. 714. Also, I am in support of the Willow Creek area being added to the bill.

The 5,000 acres within Pinnacles National Monument should also be given favorable approval, as should the Desolation Wilderness area near Lake Tahoe.

As a member of the Sierra Club and the National Wildlife Federation, I feel it is tremendously important to conserve unspoiled areas for future generations to enjoy.

Sincerely,

GERALD W. HERRICK.

CRAWFORD TO PLEA FOR VENTANA WILDERNESS

Rudd Crawford, chairman of Ventana chapter of the Sierra Club, left yesterday for Washington, D.C., where he will testify next Tuesday on behalf of the Ventana Wilderness bill before the Senate Interior Affairs Committee.

Francis Wolcott of the Loma Prieta chapter, within whose district most of Pinnacles National Monument lies, will speak in support of a proposed 5,000 acre wilderness area within the Pinnacles.

The Ventana Wilderness bill, S–14, calls for approximately 94,000 acres. Crawford will ask the committee to add the Willow Creek area, an addition of approximately 3,000 acres urged by the Sierra Club.

Also to be considered are Desolation Wilderness of some 40,000 acres in the mountains west of Lake Tahoe, and 73,000 acres within Lassen Volcanic National Park. Other Sierra Club representatives will speak in support of these proposals.

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ., *February 11, 1969.*

Re wilderness review, February, 18, five California areas.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator JACKSON: I hope your committee will favorably consider the above areas for Wilderness classification with the extensions recommended by interested citizens during the public hearings.

I personally entered a statement for the hearing record regarding Ventana Wilderness and Pinnacles Wilderness which I had visited and would like to reiterate that the proposals in both instances are in need of additional acreage.

Since the National Park Service retains its "buffer zone" concept for the areas in its jurisdiction, I might once more mention opposition to this principle. Let these areas be like our existing Supersition Wilderness in Arizona and begin from the road terminal.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,

EILEEN MANDERFIELD.

THE OZARK SOCIETY,
Fayetteville, Ark., February 10, 1969.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Ozark Society is very much interested in the five wilderness bills to be considered by your Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Our position concurs with that of the Wilderness Society, on which you are already informed. We shall appreciate your consideration of the point of view of the Ozark Society and its members.

Sincerely,

L. AUCKER, *Secretary.*

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIF., *February 25, 1969.*

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committe on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We have hiked in the Los Padres Forest and Ventana Wild area for years and consider it the outstanding coastal wilderness of Central California. We consider it important that the Willow Creek area be included in the final bill, S–714, as this area is fully deserving of being preserved as a wilderness. In these days of increasing population density and machine control, the establishment of a strong wilderness system is one thing we can do to preserve some of the natural beauty of this country and to give our future population room for relaxation and "breathing space".

Sincerely,

DALE AND KATHARINE WILSON.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 25, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With regard to S. 714, the bill to create a Ventana Wilderness Area in Los Padres Forest near here, we hear that the Forest Service has relinquished its opposition to the inclusion in the Wilderness of the Willow Creek area, as recommended by local people both at the public hearing and since.

We therefore hope that this area may be included in the bill passed out of the Interior Committee. The implementation of the Wilderness Act takes so long with each area that it seems a good idea to include within each bill as much area as may ever be delineated "wilderness." Many people here who have hiked and camped in the Willow Creek area feel it to be worthy of wilderness status, and of a lovely quality which should be kept in a relative wild state, rather than with too much development. Camp grounds do exist there, and enlargement of or improvement of same would not destory the wild values of the surrounding country.

Sincerely,

Mrs. BETTY HUGHES.

NORTHRIDGE, CALIF., *February 17, 1969.*

Mr. WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior,

Senator FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: This letter is in reference to the Congressional Wilderness Reviews which begin on February 18, 1969 concerning five wilderness areas in California.

I wish to register my support of the bills: S. 713–714. Having just moved from Idaho to the most populated section of the country, has impressed upon me the urgent need for swift action on these and other similar bills. With future generations in mind, there can be no doubt that we will save and preserve all remaining wilderness areas within the next ten years—after that there will be nothing left worth preserving.

Looking to future needs is part of any good definition of conservation. While setting aside more land for coming generations is an idea that some people have difficulty in grasping, nevertheless, it is in the best American tradition. I urge you to lend your support to these bills and similar ones in the future. Having enough wilderness areas for the greatly increased population of the future is a legacy we can all be proud of.

Sincerely yours,

RONALD WISE.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 24, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I heartily approve of S. 714, the Ventana Wilderness bill, but I would also like to see the boundary expanded to include Willow Creek.

I am familiar with the area as I have hiked over a considerable part of the suggested additions. I feel sure it will be more safely removed from wrongful use if it is made a part of the wilderness area.

I ask that my letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

DONALD CAMPBELL.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 24, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to you in regard to the Ventana Wilderness Area in California. I am hopeful that your committee will favorably consider the addition of an area called Willow Creek to the main Ventana Area.

This additional area is of a character that qualifies for wilderness status. Having spent so much time in the area I know that it fulfills wilderness needs more than any conceivable other purpose. I am convinced our area needs this additional land.

Yours truly,

DAVID HAGEMEYER.

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIF., *February 24, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I appreciate the wise inclusion of beautiful Willow Creek into the Ventana Wilderness through your bill, S. 714. As a fairly frequent and enthusiastic hiker, I wish to support this inclusion. Please make my letter part of the record.

Very sincerely,

DOYT EARLY.

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIF., *February 24, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I urge you to support the inclusion of Willow Creek in this bill. I have hiked there many times.

Also, may I request that this letter be part of the hearing record.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

JAMES G. ZIEGLER.

GLENSIDE, Pa., *February 20, 1969.*

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: I would like to go on record as supporting the following wilderness legislation: Desolation, Ventana, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Lava Beds, and Pinnacles National Monument.

I believe now is the time to protect forever what we have. As pressures mount for development of forest and park lands, we must move quickly along for completion of the National Wilderness Preservation System as it calls for under the Wilderness Act.

The proposed "motor nature trails" in the two national monuments show a disregard for the wilderness aspect of the area. As much wilderness as possible should be protected.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH L. WALICKI.

CARMICHAEL, CALIF., *February 15, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We urge your committee to add Desolation Valley, California, to the Wilderness areas already set aside.

It's about the only spectacular spot close enough to a highway so oldsters like us can still hike in.

ELLEN and GENE KNAPP.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February 11, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is just to notify you that I favor the five Senate bills coming up for hearings, related to wilderness designation and monuments. Have read the information on each carefully and would like this placed in the record. The bills are S. 713, S. 714, S. 715, S. 711, and S. 712.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. NEIL HAIG.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 12, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SIR: I am writing to ask your favorable consideration to the addition of 40,000 acres in the Los Padres area, to the Wilderness area in San Louis Obispo.

There is so little time left to acquire these lands for ourselves and future generations.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. ERNEST LEFFINGWELL.

CARMEL-VALLEY, CALIF., *February 11, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record for support of the proposal of the Forest Service for the enlargement of the Ventana Wilderness Area.

Yours truly,

J. G. ZIEGLER.

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF., *February 14, 1969.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is my understanding that the Forest Service has recommended a form for the Ventana Wilderness that your Committee is to deal with. I respectfully urge your support of the bill in the form suggested by the Forest Service.

I am particularly interested in the protection of the trees in the area; a large stand of Santa Lucia fir, unique in the world; many stands of redwoods, magnificent oaks and cedars.

Yours very truly,

ETHELINDA M. JAMES.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 14, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: May I respectfully urge you as Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee to support the Ventana Wilderness bill in the form recommended by the Forest Service.

Yours truly,

SARAH HARKINS.

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF., *February 14, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chariman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.,

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I respectfully urge your support of the Ventana Wilderness bill in the form recommended by the Forest Service.

Yours very truly,

JAMES HARKINS.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., *February 15, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to urge the establishment of the 64,097-acre Desolation Wilderness as proposed by the U.S. Forest Service.

As Californians, living in a State that has a tremendously increasing population, we feel a great need for wilderness areas for the benefit and use of future citizens.

Please have our views included in the hearing record on S. 713.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR MORLEY
(For Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morley).

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., *February 15, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to urge the establishment of a Ventana Wilderness in the Santa Lucia Mts. We know something of its beauty and recreational potential, having traveled in the Big Sur area.

We recommend that the Willow Creek area be included in the bill, making a Ventana Wilderness of over 97,000 acres. Reasons for supporting this large an area: There are not many places left in California with wilderness potential. Where there are areas of unusual beauty, they should be made part of our national wilderness system so that future Americans can find peaceful and healthful recreation there—away from the crowds resulting from our population explosion.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR MORLEY
(For Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morley).

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,
ATHENS, GA., *February 17, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We, the undersigned, support the following wilderness proposals currently before the Senate Interior Committee, with the following recommendations:

DESOLATION WILDERNESS (S. 713): We support the Forest Service proposal without recommendation for change in proposed boundaries.

VENTANA WILDERNESS (S. 714): We request that the 2,934 acres in the Willow Creek drainage be added to the Forest Service proposal, making a wilderness area of 97,662 acres.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK (S. 715): We request addition of the Mt. Harkness area and the route of the Emigrant Trail to the proposed wilderness area, and also request that the boundaries be extended to the edges of existing park roads.

LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT (S. 711): We request that this proposal be amended to bring wilderness boundaries to the existing road and its spurs, and to create a second wilderness of 21,000 acres incorporating the Schonchin and Three Sisters Lava Flows.

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT (S. 712): We request that the proposal be amended to include the wild northern portion of Chalone Creek drainage, as well as foregrounds of road corridors, making a total of 13,000 acres.

Please include this statement in the official hearing record. Thank you.

A. STEPHEN JOHNSON
(And 28 others).

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 11, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON:

DEAR SIR: I am very much interested in the passage of S. 714, which will make 40,000 acres additional wilderness area, in the Los Padres National Forest. Our Forest Service is active in pushing this also. I am a resident, tax payer, along with thousands of others in the area. This is badly needed to preserve among many other things, watershed for an increasingly water short area in a rapidly growing group of communities, Monterey, Seaside, Carmel, Fort Ord, Marina, etc. This year fortunately we have lots of water, but, we have our dry years, when the dams are drained dry. My wife joins me in respectfully requesting your approval and help in passage of this bill.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE F. CRANE.
ESTHER S. CRANE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *February 16, 1969.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As longtime Californians, recently transferred to the East for scholastic purposes, we would like to express our views concerning several Wilderness Proposals in California which are to be reviewed in the Senate Interior Committee.

The proposed areas with which we have personal experience are the Desolation Wilderness (S. 713) and Pinnacles National Monument (S. 712). The former has obvious wilderness values and will probably not receive much adverse criticism in the hearings. The Pinnacles, however, is less well-known and its wilderness values, as is true of most desert-like areas, are more subtle. We have spent much time there, hiking its trails, climbing its spires, and observing its ecology. From these experiences, coupled with its relative nearness to the Bay Area, we assert that a good portion of the Monument should become wilderness and, moreover, that plans for a "motor nature trail" connecting roads on the east and west be scrapped. The Monument is small enough and existing trails are extensive and gentle enough such that a wilderness experience can be enjoyed by most people. A road would violate this wilderness setting and would not open up any new areas not already easily accessible. It would probably be regarded less as a nature trail than as a convenient access between highways 101 and 25.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BOORE.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 11, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like you to know that I support the Forest Service for the enlargement of the rare and beautiful present Ventana Wilderness area.

I feel that we can do no less than attempt to preserve this wilderness area in its present state for the sake of our future citizens.

Very sincerely,

ELEANOR J. MELVIN
Mrs. E. H. Melvin.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *February 16, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Do establish the full 6,300-acre Desolation Wilderness near Lake Tahoe. Californians like wilderness vacations.

KATHARINE HAKALA.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *February 15, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I urge you to maintain Desolation Valley as a wilderness area.

RICHARD WAUGH.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF., *February 13, 1969.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As one who lives in Monterey County, California, and who greatly enjoys the wilds of the Santa Lucia Mountains in our area, I am writing to ask your support of the bill as recommended by the Forest Service to expand the Ventana Wilderness Area in the Santa Lucias. It contains many fine redwoods, oaks and especially the endemic Santa Lucia fir, which is not found growing wild any where else in the world but in the Santa Lucia Mountains.

Yours sincerely,

BEATRICE F. HOWITT
Miss Beatrice F. Howitt.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *February 11, 1969.*

Subject: Ventana Wilderness (S. 714).

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Forest Service proposal for a Ventana Wilderness in Monterey County, California, of 94,728 acres should be increased by the inclusion of Willow Creek Valley, making a total of 97,662 acres.

I do not think that Willow Creek should be excluded because of a possible future fire road.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD G. SHARP.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *February 11, 1969.*

Subject: Desolation Wilderness (S–713).

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Desolation Valley Primitive Area just west of Lake Tahoe should be designated as Wilderness.

The proposal of the Forest Service for a 64,097 acre Desolation Wilderness is an excellent program and I strongly endorse it.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD G. SHARP.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 12, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I hope you will see fit to lend your support to the proposal of the Forest Service for the establishment of an additional 40,000 acres in the beautiful Los Padres Wilderness Area in Monterey County, California.

Having traveled through a large portion of it, I can testify as to its beauty, its streams, fishing possibilities, pine and cedar forests.

Thanking you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

MALCOLM W. STEEL.

CARMEL, CALIF., *February 14, 1969.*

Re Ventana Wilderness.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to register our support for speedy passage of S. 714, Ventana Wilderness, as recommended by the Forestry Service,—with the addition of the Willow Creek Area (Area G).

This 97,662 acres of rugged mountains and canyons is used by large numbers of trail hikers. These people seeking escape from noise, motors and crowds come, not only from near-by cities; increasing numbers are from the 4,000,000 people of the San Francisco Bay Area.

We all need areas such as this where the land, the trees, the air, the water are as yet unspoiled by man.

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

EARL L. MOSER,
LOIS L. MOSER.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *February 18, 1969.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please enter my statement as follows in the official hearings record concerning public hearings pertaining to the establishment of wilderness units, such as: Desolation Wilderness, S. 713; Ventana Wilderness, S. 714; Lassen Volcanic National Park, S. 715; Lava Beds National Monument, S. 711; and Pinnacles National Monument, S. 712.

I support each of these above wilderness proposals and am of the opinion that these proposals are worthy additions to our system of National Wilderness Preservation.

I strongly urge, however, that each of these wilderness proposals should be amended as to provide for a larger sized wilderness than is now proposed.

Such enlarged areas are as follows:

Desolation Wilderness, now proposed, containing 64,097 acres enlarged to some 68,000 acres.

Ventana Wilderness, now proposed, containing 94,728 acres enlarged to some 135,000 acres.

Lassen Volcanic National Park Wilderness, now proposed, containing 73,333 acres enlarged to some 105,000 acres.

Lava Beds National Monument Wilderness, now proposed, containing 9,197 acres enlarged to some 43,000 acres and,

Pinnacles National Monument Wilderness, now proposed, containing 5,330 acres enlarged to some 13,500 acres.

Concerning the Desolation and Ventana Wilderness proposals, in addition to necessary increases in acreage of such wilderness units, I propose that an adequate buffer zone surround each such wilderness in which natural features are preserved between wilderness units and multiple-use activities.

Sincerely,

JOHN SWANSON.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 713

Jan. 3, 1969	Rep. Johnson, Calif., introduced H. R. 850 which was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Jan. 28, 1969	Sen. Jackson introduced S. 713 which was referred to Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar. 17, 1969	Senate committee voted to report S. 713.
Mar. 20, 1969	Senate committee reported S. 713 without amendment. S. Report 91-97. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 24, 1969	Senate passed S. 713 without amendment.
Mar. 25, 1969	S. 713 was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 24, 1969	House subcommittee approved H. R. 850.
July 30, 1969	House committee voted to report H. R. 850.
Sept. 4, 1969	House committee reported H. R. 850 with amendment. H. Report 91-473. Print of bill and report.
Sept. 16, 1969	House Rules Committee reported resolution for the consideration of H. R. 850.
Sept. 24, 1969	House passed S. 713 with amendment (in lieu of H. R. 850).
	H. R. 850 indefinitely postponed due to passage of S. 713.
Sept. 30, 1969	Senate concurred in House amendment to S. 713.
Oct. 10, 1969	Approved: Public Law 91-82.

Hearing: S. committee on S. 713.

H. R. 850

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 850

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado

91st CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H. R. 850

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JANUARY 3, 1969
Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

S. 713

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 713

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 28 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1969

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado

National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 713

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

By Mr. JACKSON and Mr. CRANSTON

JANUARY 28 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1969
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Mar. 18, 1969
For actions of Mar. 17, 1969
91st-1st No. 46.

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed nomination of Smith to be FHA Administrator. House committee reported bill to provide free and reduced price meals for needy children. Sen. Goldwater criticized trade restrictions on Mexican tomatoes. Rep. Findley introduced and discussed bill to assist farmers in adjusting to changing technology.

1. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of James V. Smith to be Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration. p. S2889.
   Confirmed the nomination of Henry Kearns to be President of the Export-Import Bank. S2889.

2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 742, authorizing the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Wash., amended, and S. 743, authorizing the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Oreg.-Wash., amended. p. D189.

3. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1011, authorizing $27 million for the saline water program for fiscal year 1970, amended. p. D189.

4. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) ~~S. 714, to designate the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, Calif., amended, and~~ S. 713, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif. p. D189

5. TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire opposed the reenactment of the 10-percent Federal surtax. pp. S2901-2, S2909-10.

6. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Proxmire commended a Forest Service and OEO pilot program in the Milwaukee school system to recruit and train young men to combat problems spawned by poverty. pp. S2908-9.

7. WILDLIFE. Sen. Yarborough expressed hope that bills to protect endangered species of native fish and wildlife be acted upon soon. pp. S2910-11, S2911-2.

8. TOMATOES. Sen. Goldwater called for the administration to end the trade restrictions on Mexican tomatoes. pp. S2912-3.

9. EDUCATION; FEDERAL AID. Sen. Gravel protested the annual "threat" to the Federal impact education appropriation and inserted a letter from a Fairbanks, Alaska, school district to "illustrate" the threat. pp. S2917-8.

10. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Mar. 20. p. S2918.

HOUSE

11. CHILD NUTRITION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H.R. 515, to provide free and reduced price meals for needy children (H. Rept. 91-81). p. H1784

12. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Mize inserted an article, "Education for Agricultural Development," describing several agricultural "earn while you learn" projects in India sponsored by AID. pp. H1769-71.

Senate

March 20, 1969

9. SCREW WORM. Received a GAO report on a review of the Agricultural Research Service program for screw-worm eradication. p. H1990

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following program for next week: Wed. and the balance of the week the House will consider the bill to make permanent the special milk program for children, the bill to increase the per diem travel allowance for Government employees, and possibly a supplemental appropriation bill. p. H1982

11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24. p. H1986

SENATE

12. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 713, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif. (S. Rept. 91-97). p. S2921

13. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 742, to authorize the Kennewick division extension Yakima reclamation project, Wash. (S. Rept. 91-98). p. S2921

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 743, to authorize the Touchet division, Walla Walla reclamation project, Oregon-Wash. (S. Rept. 91-99). p. S2921

14. SALINE WATER. The Inteiror and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1011, to authorize appropriations for the saline water conversion program for fiscal year 1970 (S. Rept. 91-100). p. S2921

15. AGING. Time for filing of the report of the Special Committee on Aging was extended from Mar. 15 to Mar. 31, 1969. p. S2921

16. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be a member of the CCC Board of Directors. pp. S2959, S3035

Received the nomination of John B. Waters, Jr., to be Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission. p. S3035

17. FOREST LANDS. Received from the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture a notice of intention of the Departments to interchange jurisdiction of civil works and national forest lands. p. S2919

18. CONSERVATION. Received from this Department a report on the Agricultural Conservation Program for the fiscal year 1968. p. S2919

19. CLAIMS. Received from AID a report of claims settled by the Agency under the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964 for 1968. p. S2920

20. SUPERGRADES. Received from Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend title 5, U. S. Code, to provide for additional positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. S2920

21. BUILDINGS. Received from GSA prospectuses which propose construction or alteration of public buildings. p. S2920

22. FARM LABOR. Sen. Brooke inserted a Bristol County Farm Bureau resolution opposing farm labor unions at all levels. p. S2920

23. FEDERAL AID. Received a S. Dak. Legislature resolution opposing the proliferation of Federal categorical grants-in-aid and the adoption of consolidated plans for dissemination of Federal funds to the States, and supporting the "Consolidation of Federal Assistance Program Act." p. S2920-1

24. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Sparkman announced the Banking and Currency Committee will hold hearings on Mar. 25 and 26 and Apr. 1 on the impact of high interest rates on the economy. p. S2949

25. HEALTH. Sen. Yarborough announced that a subcommittee of the Public Welfare Committee will begin hearings on the quality and quantity of health care which is now available to the citizens of this country. p. S2949

26. GRAINS. Sen. Dole discussed the need for review and evaluation of the International Grains Arrangement and inserted several supporting articles. pp. S2953-9

27. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Bible advised that he transmitted by letter to the President a resolution adopted by the Small Business Committee expressing serious concern about the future independence of the Small Business Administration. pp. S2972-86

28. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kennedy inserted Rep. Brademas' address on the many accomplishments of the rural electric cooperatives in developing rural areas. pp. S3000-2

29. HOUSING. Sen. Proxmire commended the Forest Products Laboratory researchers for pushing long-term research aimed at better and more economical systems of housing construction with wood. pp. S3003-4

Sen. Percy commended the National Gypsum Co., Town-Homes, Inc., and the people of Columbus, Ohio, who participated in a successful lower income homeownership program. p. S2013

30. TAXATION. Sen. Metcalf spoke in support of his bill to limit the amount of deductions attributable to the business of farming which may be used to offset nonfarm income. pp. S3006-8

Sen. Goodell described the purposes and provisions of the Federal revenue-sharing bill. pp. S3004-5

31. LUMBER STANDARDS. Sen. Randolph reviewed the features of the proposed new softwood lumber standards. pp. S3005-6

32. POVERTY. Sen. Prouty expressed his intent to study the report of the GAO audit of the OEO (pp. S3009-10) and Sen. Nelson inserted his comments on the audit (pp. S3015-8).

33. DEPARTMENT OF PEACE. Sen. Hartke inserted an editorial supporting the establishment of a Department of Peace. pp. S3012-3

Calendar No. 93

91st Congress, 1st Session | SENATE | Report No. 91-97

DESIGNATING THE DESOLATION WILDERNESS IN CALIFORNIA

March 20, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 713]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 713) to designate the desolation wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

This bill, S. 713, designates a total of 63,469 acres in the El Dorado National Forest in California to be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DESCRIPTION

The area lies immediately west of Lake Tahoe on both sides of the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is 90 miles east of Sacramento by way of U.S. Highway 50. The area includes the headwaters of the Rubicon River, the South Fork of the American River, and the Truckee River watershed within El Dorado County.

The proposed wilderness is a popular hiking area because of its rugged mountain scenery, glaciated valley and ridges, lakes, streams, and alpine vegetation. However, 65 percent of the proposed wilderness is devoid of vegetation. Lakes make up about 3 percent of the area, and provide a special attraction for fishermen.

The area has a summer population of California black-tailed deer and California mule deer, and a few black bear. A wide variety of small mammals and birds frequent the area.

Of the total of 63,469 acres in national forest land which comprise the proposal, 40,744 acres are now within the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, and the remaining 22,725 acres in six separate units.

RESOURCES

While scattered stands of alpine-type conifers grow in the various lake basins, a small commercial volume of timber is not economic for logging. The volume has never been included in the calculations of the allowable cut of the Eldorado National Forest. Cattle graze under permit, and this will be continued. The U.S. Geological Survey says there is no record of mineral production from the area, and no mineral commodities that can be mined economically at the present. One gold potential was uncovered, but was said by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to be too low in grade and too erratically distributed for economic extraction.

WATER

The area is important as a water source because of its location, size, area of heavy precipitation, and because of its basinlike topography which forms a catchment for snow. The water is nearly 100 percent utilized for agricultural, irrigation, and domestic uses, and for power production in both California and Nevada.

RUBICON DAM PROBLEM

During hearings on S. 713, the question was raised as to whether or not the inclusion within the boundaries of two dams might dilute the wilderness concept. The committee decided that due to the particular circumstances surrounding the use, establishment, and management of the dams, they were acceptable within the boundaries suggested by the Forest Service for the wilderness area.

Lake Aloha is a shallow reservoir constructed in 1865 in the southern end of the primitive area. The small dam is made of native rock masonry, and blends so well into its surroundings as to be hardly noticeable. In recent years the water has been used for generation of power outside the proposed wilderness by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

In the northern end of the primitive area, a dam was built by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in 1963 after many years of negotiation and study of alternate sites and facilities, and after many conferences by the Forest Service with conservationists and other interested parties. The Rubicon Dam is constructed of gray concrete and blends with the surrounding rocky area. A tunnel diverts water to Rock Botton Lake. An access road used for construction of the dam has been abandoned and is now only a trail to the dam. Helicopters are used by the SMUD to land at the dam and read gages. The Forest Service testified this was an existing use which could be continued under provisions of the Wilderness Act. The committee believes that the Forest Service should also accord SMUD emergency access whenever the need arises.

It was brought out in the hearing, and reemphasized by the committee, that establishment of the wilderness area would in no way change the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission which licensed the two dams.

All land within the boundary of the proposed desolation wilderness is national forest land.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee favorably recommends S. 713 for early passage.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

Following are the executive documents recommending the designation of the desolation wilderness:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 29, 1968.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHERY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Inevitably, our work as public leaders affects not only us but our posterity. It may be that our most important constituents are not our contemporaries, but the men and women who will inherent America from us in 20 or 50 years.

Our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren will live in a different America from the one we know; but it will be an America we have helped to build. They will work in buildings and factories we erect; travel on highways we lay out; live in cities and suburbs we construct; seek solace and recreation in parks and wilderness areas we preserve.

So we must build well now.

Unless we do, much of the wild and beautiful America that we know and our grandfathers knew will be lost forever—buried in the debris of our hurrying civilization.

Last year, I recommended that Congress incorporate four areas into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Last week, it was my pleasure to sign into law an act setting aside the first of the preserves: the San Rafael Wilderness Area.

Now I am urging that Congress consider making 26 additions to the Nation's wilderness system—additions totaling 977,081 acres. They come from our national forests, from the national wildlife refuges, and from the national parks and monuments system.

The proposed new wilderness areas are—

The Mount Baldy Wilderness in Arizona.
The Pine Mountain Wilderness in Arizona.
The Petrified Forest Wilderness in Arizona.
The Sycamore Canyon Wilderness in Arizona.
The Desolation Wilderness in California.
The Lassen Volcanic Wilderness in California.
The Lava Beds Wilderness in California.
The Pinnacles Wilderness in California.
The Ventana Wilderness in California.
The Flat Tops Wilderness in Colorado.
The Cedar Keys Wilderness in Florida.

The Island Bay Wilderness in Florida.
The Passage Key Wilderness in Florida.
The Pelican Island Wilderness in Florida.
The Okefenokee Wilderness in Georgia.
The Craters of the Moon Wilderness in Idaho.
The Edmunds Wilderness in Maine.
The Birch Islands Wilderness in Maine.
The Monomoy Island Wilderness in Massachusetts.
The Huron Islands Wilderness in Michigan.
The Michigan Islands Wilderness in Michigan.
The Seney Wilderness in Michigan.
The Spanish Peaks Wilderness in Montana.
The Great Swamp Wilderness in New Jersey.
The Wichita Mountains Wilderness in Oklahoma.
The Wisconsin Islands Wilderness in Wisconsin.

In support of each recommendation, I am transmitting a letter and a report from the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture.

There was a day when "conservation" was regarded as an activity far removed from the workaday world of most Americans or work for forest rangers and game wardens. No longer many of these areas, as you will note, are close to the centers of American population. They can and will be enjoyed by millions of our people seeking the solitude and splendor of the land as God made it. So they are a trust and a responsibility for all of us.

I urge Congress to give prompt and favorable consideration to these proposals.

Respectfully,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

JANUARY 25, 1968.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am pleased to give you a report recommending the designation of the desolation wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in California as a unit of the National Wilderness, Preservation System. The proposed wilderness includes most of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area and 22,725 acres of contiguous national forest land. The total acreage within the proposed wilderness is 63,469 acres.

Notice of intent to recommend designation of the desolation wilderness was issued on March 24, 1967. A public hearing was held in Placerville, Calif., on April 26, 1967, and the hearing record was held open for receipt of additional written testimony through May 26, 1967. This public response is summarized in the attached report.

California's Governor, Ronald Reagan, the Board of Supervisers for El Dorado County, and all interested Federal departments and agencies were notified of the proposal. Those comments received as a result of this notification are included in the appendix of the attached report.

In its report on the Wilderness Act, the congressional conference committee stated that it expected the Department of the Interior to explore existing national forest primitive areas to give Congress the benefit of professional technical advice as to the presence or absence

of minerals in each area. In accordance with these wishes, the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the proposed wilderness to determine its mineral values. They found no mineral deposits of commercial importance. However, they did discover some gold-bearing sulfides on one small area which would warrant further exploration.

The proposed desolation wilderness is just west of Lake Tahoe and 90 miles east of Sacramento, Calif. It is within 200 miles of the San Francisco Bay area, with a population of over 8 million people. California presently has 13 units in the National Wilderness Preservation System which contain a total of 1,256,884 acres. In addition to the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, seven other national forest primitive areas containing 519,056 acres are currently being considered for possible inclusion in the wilderness system. Your recommendation for the 142,918-acre San Rafael Wilderness is presently being considered by Congress. On March 29, 1967, I recommended that most of Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area be designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness, and in a separate report I am today recommending that most of the Ventana Primitive Area is suitable for inclusion in the system. Studies under the Wilderness Act on the four remaining national forest primitive areas in California have not been completed.

About 505 acres of the proposed wilderness are utilized by portions of two small existing hydroelectric projects operated under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission. These are project No. 2101 of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District and project No. 134 of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The proposed designation of the desolation wilderness would not alter the Commission's jurisdiction over these existing projects.

The desolation area is eminently suitable for designation as wilderness, and I recommend submission of legislation to incorporate it into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Attached is a draft of legislation which would implement this proposal.

Respectfully yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Calendar No. 93

91st CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 713

[Report No. 91–97]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 28 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1969

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MARCH 20, 1969

Reported by Mr. JACKSON, without amendment

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado

National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Calendar No. 93

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 713

[Report No. 91–97]

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

By Mr. JACKSON and Mr. CRANSTON

JANUARY 28 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1969
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MARCH 20, 1969
Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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Issued March 25, 1969
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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. J. Res. 584, making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1969 (H. Rept. 91-112) (p. H2017). As reported, this item would provide $1 billion to reimburse CCC for prior year losses.

Rep. Mahon announced that on Tues. the House will consider H. J. Res. 584 (pp. H1995-6, D215) and inserted Assistant Secretary Palmby's statement to the Appropriations Committee regarding CCC funds (pp. H2010-2).

2. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H. R. 514, to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education including technical assistance to rural areas and aid to Federally impacted areas (H. Rep 91-114). p. H2017

3. TAXATION. Rep. Patman inserted part of his statement to the Ways and Means Committee on tax exempt bonds. pp. H1996-7

4. OCEANOGRAPHY. Rep. Shipley discussed the undersea laboratory that will be used to conduct marine research while living on the ocean bottom for 2 months. p. H2016

5. PROPERTY. Received the Comptroller General's report on the opportunity for savings by increasing transfers of excess property among Federal agencies. p. H2017

SENATE

6. WILDERNESS. Passed without amendment S. 713, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif. p. S3168

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 714, to designate the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, Calif. (S. Rept. 91-115). p. S3046

7. HUNGER. Sens. McGovern, Holland, and other discussed the extent and solution of hunger in the U. S. pp. S3148-68, S3174-9

8. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 742, to authorize the Kennewick division extension, Yakima reclamation project, Wash. pp. S3168-9

Passed as reported S. 743, to authorize the Touchet division, Walla Walla reclamation project, Oreg.-Wash. pp. S3169-70

Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 28, to rename the central Arizona reclamation project as the Carl Hayden project. p. S3174

9. SALT WATER. Passed as reported S. 1011, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1970 for the saline water conversion program of the Interior Department and to amend the Saline Water Conversion Act to clarify the authority to expend funds for foreign activities. pp. S3170-1

10. DISASTER RELIEF. Both Houses received from the President a report on activities in 1968 under the Federal Disaster Act (H. Doc. 91-89). pp. S3045, H2012

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received a report from the Budget Bureau that an ARS appropriation has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the need for a supplemental appropriation estimate. pp. S3045, H2017

12. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. Both Houses received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to authorize payment of travel expenses of applicants invited by an agency to visit it in connection with possible employment; to Government Operations Committees. pp. S3045, H2017

could see how my lip was busted. I told her I thought it was the sugar diabetes causing me to fall down.

In May of 1968 I went back up to Mr. Craft. He had started giving me commodities and when I went up to be re-certified the secretary snatched the card out of my hand. I said there is no need for you to grab anything out of my hand I am not no dog. She said when you start getting your welfare checks we will give you some groceries. They never did give me no more groceries or welfare until Mr. Foster took it over but I kept going up there for help.

COLAR JOHNSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of November, A.D. 1968.

MARY DORMAN,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Lee, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments personally appeared Lynda Dolliver, who after being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Lynda Dolliver, and I am an investigator with South Florida Migrant Legal Services Program, Inc., at 2106 Ford Street, Fort Myers, Florida.

I was employed by South Florida Migrant Legal Services on July 29, 1968 and since that time I have had as a part of my duties the responsibility of assisting needy families in obtaining aid i.e. commodity food, medicine, physician's care, etc. from the Lee County Welfare Department under the direction of Mr. Robert Craft.

The following is a list of clients and examples of the treatment and aid they have received from the County Welfare Office.

Julio Sanchez Rivas is a disabled veteran who applied for commodity foods at the Welfare Office. Mr. Sanchez was told by Mr. Craft that it was not right for him to come here to be a burden on Lee County's tax payers when he knew he was disabled and could have stayed in Puerto Rico and drawn welfare. Mr. Sanchez was allowed to receive commodity foods.

Dora Robinson is a 58 year old woman who has repeatedly been abused by Mr. Craft and was told that your disability is self-inflicted. Why don't you get rid of that fat and get yourself a job. He then said I'll give you your medicine this time but I won't give you any more. Get your children to buy your medicine for you. Mrs. Robinson's son-in-law is recovering from wounds received in Viet Nam and is trying to support his pregnant wife and two children.

Mildred Robinson is the mother of six children whose husband has suffered a stroke. Mrs. Robinson was told what you look for, me to take care of your children? She was told repeatedly by Mr. Craft not to come back for help. She was certified for one month for commodity foods.

Cleo Cain was suffering from an unhealed surgical wound and was told to go to work and earn enough money to see your own doctor. She finally did receive a referral to the County Health Department who told her there was nothing they could do and she had to go back to her own doctor.

Ruby McDonald was refused for commodity foods and was told to sell her children's land and to use the money to buy food. Mrs. McDonald has a serious heart condition and her husband has diabetes which has caused him to have one leg amputated. Most of their money has had to go to buy expensive medicines. They have never received any assistances through County Welfare.

Josephine Smith has been constantly refused commodities because her 18 year old son is at home. Mrs. Smith went to Mr. Craft to be refused to the Lee County Health Department for an examination of her eyes which have been causing her extreme pain. Mr. Craft told her that there was nothing wrong with her eyes and refused to refer her to a doctor. After many attempts she was finally referred to the Health Department who in turn had the Migrant Health Project referred her to be examined by Dr. Cecil Beelher. Dr. Beelher told Mrs. Smith she needed glasses very badly.

The above examples are a few of the cases I have personally witnessed.

LYNDA DOLLIVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1968.

MARY DORMAN,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Lee, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgements personally appeared Mrs. Mildred Robinson, who after first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Mildred Robinson. I reside at 3026 Franklin Court, Fort Myers, Florida. I have been in Fort Myers for seventeen years and have also been living at 3026 Franklin Court for five years.

What I want to say to you is I was in need mighty bad and was sent downtown to Mr. Robert Kraft for help. He talked to me mighty bad but I took it because I had little kids to feed and didn't have nothing myself.

After the doctor sent me, he still talked like he didn't want to do anything so he asked me "what do you look for, me to take care of your children?" and I said no I don't.

When he gave the grocery order he would tell me not to come back but when I needed it again the doctor would send me back.

I was getting commodity food for my children two years ago. He stopped giving it to me because he told me my son could help me. My son is now married and have a family of his own to take care of. The lady that I pay rent to said that he should give it back to me. She told me to go see if I could get it again.

MILDRED ROBINSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of November, 1968.

MARY DORMAN,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Lee, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, authorized to adminster oaths and take acknowledgments personally appeared Ruby McDonald, who after first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Ruby McDonald. I have lived in Fort Myers for twenty-eight years.

In 1963 I went down to Mr. Craft for help and he denied me and turned me down. I was asking for aid for my grandchildren. He said put their mothers out, he couldn't give me anything.

In 1965, I was admitted to the hospital for surgery and didn't have enough sufficient insurance. The hospital officials sent me to Mr. Craft for help. He again turned me down saying he just wouldn't help me.

In 1968 my husband had cement poison and gangrene set in. He was admitted for emergency and in that he lost a leg. The hospital sent me back to Mr. Craft again. He turned me down.

When I first went to him for aid my husband was disabled and Mrs. Shatford who was my case worker at the time tried unsuccessively to get him to give me aid. He said I would have to have a statement from the doctor which he was able to get from Dr. M. F. Johnson. He still wouldn't accept and turned me down. He talked so ruff about it.

Every time I ever went there he yelled at me and talked ruff. He don't intend to give me any kind of help which I need so bad right now.

I have had the foregoing statement read to me, and it is a true statement of the facts.

RUBY MCDONALD,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of November, 1968.

MARY DORMAN,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Lee, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments personally appeared Dora Robinson, who after first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I Dora Robinson, am a 58 year old Negro woman. I reside at 2252 French Street, Fort Myers, Florida. I have lived in Fort Myers the last thirteen years.

I am a widow, and have done farm work all my life.

On or around June 7th, 1968, I visited the local Social Security Office to inquire about Disabled Widows Benefits, and they told me they couldn't help me. I asked if they could help me get money to get my medicine. (I suffer from hypertension and have recently been told by Dr. J. Frank Rawl that I can no longer do farm work.) They told me to go see Mr. Craft at the county Welfare Office and that he would help me.

I went to see Mr. Craft that day and told him that Social Security told me he might be able to help me. He did not let me fill out an application, nor did he ask me about my wages. He told me he couldn't afford to help me, and why didn't my children buy me my medicine. He told me to go get a job, that he wasn't going to give me the taxpayers money. I said I was sorry for bothering him, and I left. I don't like being yelled at.

I have had this statement of one page, read to me and it is a true statement of the facts.

DORA ROBINSON,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of June, 1958.

SHULEN WALKER,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Lee, ss:

Before me, the undersigned authority, authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgements personally appeared Dora Robinson, who after first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I Dora Robinson, am a Negro woman, age 58. I reside at 2252 French Street, Fort Myers, Lee County Florida. I have resided in Lee County for the last thirteen years, including this last present year.

I have never worked at any other work than field work in my entire life. Recently, June 15th, Dr. J. Frank Rawl told me I could no longer do field work because of my hypertension.

During the last two months I have earned no more than thirty-dollars.

My daughter, her husband and their two children live with me. My son-in-law is in the army, he was recently wounded in Vietnam, and is now at home awaiting a medical discharge. He is unable to work, and will be so unable for some time to come. They will have to move to Orlando very soon, so that he will be close to a government hospital in order to receive further rehabilitation treatment Presently they receive $140 per month. I will no longer share in this income when they move out in the very near future.

Our total monthly income has been less than $170, for five of us.

I have had this statement of one page read to me and it is a true statement of the facts.

DORA ROBINSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of June, 1968.

SHIRLEY M. WALKER,
Notary Public.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar, beginning with No. 93, and that the remaining measures be considered in sequence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DESOLATION WILDERNESS, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (S. 713) to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance, with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91–97), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

This bill, S. 713, designates a total of 63,469 acres in the El Dorado National Forest in California to be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88–577, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DESCRIPTION

The area lies immediately west of Lake Tahoe on both sides of the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is 90 miles east of Sacramento by way of U.S. Highway 50. The area includes the headwaters of the Rubicon River, the South Fork of the American River, and the Truckee River watershed within El Dorado County.

The proposed wilderness is a popular hiking area because of its rugged mountain scenery, glaciated valley and ridges, lakes, streams, and alpine vegetation. However, 65 percent of the proposed wilderness is devoid of vegetation. Lakes make up about 3 percent of the area, and provide a special attraction for fishermen.

The area has a summer population of California black-tailed deer and California mule deer, and a few black bear. A wide variety of small mammals and birds frequent the area.

Of the total of 63,469 acres in national forest land which comprise the proposal, 40,744 acres are now within the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, and the remaining 22,725 acres in six separate units.

RESOURCES

While scattered stands of alpine-type conifers grow in the various lake basins, a small commercial volume of timber is not economic for logging. The volume has never been included in the calculations of the allowable cut of the Eldorado National Forest. Cattle graze under permit, and this will be continued. The U.S. Geological Survey says there is no record of mineral production from the area, and no mineral commodities that can be mined economically at the present. One gold potential was uncovered, but was said by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to be too low in grade and too erratically distributed for economic extraction.

WATER

The area is important as a water source because of its location, size, area of heavy precipitation, and because of its basinlike topography which forms a catchment for snow. The water is nearly 100 percent utilized for agricultural, irrigation, and domestic uses, and for power production in both California and Nevada.

RUBICON DAM PROBLEM

During hearings on S. 713, the question was raised as to whether or not the inclusion within the boundaries of two dams might dilute the wilderness concept. The committee decided that due to the particular circumstances surrounding the use, establishment, and management of the dams, they were acceptable within the boundaries suggested by the Forest Service for the wilderness area.

Lake Aloha is a shallow reservoir constructed in 1865 in the southern end of the primitive area. The small dam is made of native rock masonry, and blends so well into its surroundings as to be hardly noticeable. In recent years the water has been used for generation of power outside the proposed wilderness by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

In the northern end of the primitive area, a dam was built by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in 1963 after many years of negotiation and study of alternate sites and facilities, and after many conferences by the Forest service with conservationists and other interested parties. The Rubican Dam is constructed of gray concrete and blends with the surrounding rocky area. A tunnel diverts water to Rock Bottom Lake. An access road used for construction of the dam has been abandoned and is now only a trail to the dam. Helicopters are used by the SMUD to land at the dam and read gages. The Forest Service testified this was an existing use which could be continued under provisions of the Wilderness Act. The committee believes that the Forest Service should also accord SMUD emergency access whenever the need arises.

It was brought out in the hearing, and re-emphasized by the committee, that establishment of the wilderness area would in no way change the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission which licensed the two dams.

All land within the boundary of the proposed desolation wilderness is national forest land.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee favorably recommends S. 713 for early passage.

YAKIMA PROJECT, WASHINGTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 742) to amend the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Washington, and for other purposes which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 3, at the beginning of line 5, strike out "$5,352,000 (October 1966 prices)" and insert "$6,735,000 (January 1969 prices)"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Insert the words "and Kennewick division extension", after the words "Kennewick division" in section 1 and add the following items to the principal units listed in said section: "Kiona siphon" and "Relift pumping plants".

(b) Insert at the end of section 3 the following: "Costs of the Kennewick division extension allocated to irrigation which are determined by the Secretary to be in excess of the water users' ability to repay within a fifty-six-year repayment period following a ten-year development period, shall be charged to and returned to the reclamation fund in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of June 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 200), as amended by section 6 of the Act of September 7, 1966 (80 Stat. 707): *Provided,* That section 5 of this Act shall not be applicable to the revenues derived from the Federal Columbia River power system. Power and energy required for irrigation water pumping for the Kennewick extension shall be made available by the Secretary from the Federal Columbia River power system at charges determined by him."

SEC. 2. No water shall be delivered to any water user on the Kennewick division extension for a period of ten years from the date of enactment of this authorizing Act for the production on newly irrigated lands of any basic agricultural commodity, as defined in the Agricultural Act of 1949, or any amendment thereof, if the total supply of such commodity for the marketing year in which the bulk of the crop would normally be marketed is in excess of the normal supply as defined in section 301(b)(10) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, unless the Secretary of Agriculture calls for an increase in production of such commodity in the interest of national security.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated for the new works associated with the Kennewick division extension $6,735,000 (January 1969 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be required by reason of changes in the cost of construction work of the types involved therein, as shown by engineering cost indexes, and, in

S. 713

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 713

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Serv-

ice, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Passed the Senate March 24, 1969.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

91st CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 713

AN ACT

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

MARCH 25, 1969
Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 25, 1969
For actions of June 24, 1969
91-st 1st No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure to increase food stamp authorization. House passed continuing appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Great Plains conservation bill. Senate committee reported bill to establish youth conservation program in USDA and Interior. House subcommittee approved Calif. wilderness bills. Sen. Scott et al introduced and Sen. Scott discussed bill to extend food stamp program to elderly. Sen. Muskie introduced and discussed intergovernmental cooperation bill. Rep. Nichols introduced and discussed meat import control bill.

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 790, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1970 (pp. H5080-89). The bill was reported earlier by the Appropriation Committee (H. Rept. 91-324)(p. H5203). Rep. Mahon quoted from the report: "The time period covered by the accompanying resolution is limited to the four-month period, July 1--October 31, 1969" (p. H5089).

   Passed, 388-7, with amendments H. R. 12307, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill, 1970 (pp. H5110-55). This bill includes funds for Appalachian regional development and disaster relief programs. The committee report states:

   "Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.--The bill contains the budget request of $73,000,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. This amount is necessary to cover the cost of certain increased benefits for retired employees and is required by law.

   "The Committee again calls attention to the fact that the deficit in the civil service retirement and disability fund continues to increase. The deficiency is estimated at $57,674,399,000 at June 30, 1969, and the fund will be paying out more than it is taking in by 1975 unless sound financing is provided soon. A bill has been reported to the House by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee relative to the matter, and the Committee urges that action be taken to provide for the necessary sound financing at the earliest opportunity."

   Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11400, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1969. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H5155

2. MANPOWER. Received from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee a report, "Improved Manpower Management in the Federal Government--Examples for the Period July--December 1969" (H. Rept. 91-323). p. H5203

3. TAXATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12290, to continue the income tax surcharge and the excise taxes on automobiles and communication services for temporary periods, to terminate the investment credit, to provide a low-income allowance for individuals. p. H5203

4. INTEREST RATES. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 123, to extend the time for making of a final report by the Commission To Study Mortgage Interest Rates. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. H5089

   Rep. Patman inserted a letter and a resolution from the Cleveland AFL-CIO "deploring the increase in the interest rate." pp. H5197-8

5. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H. R. 12167, the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill. The bill includes funds for the food irradiation program. pp. H5089-110 405-3,

6. WILDERNESS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 850, amended, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif., ~~and H. R. 3687, amended, to designate the Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, Calif.~~ p. D546

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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For actions of July 30, 1969
91st; 1st No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report Desolation Wilderness bill. House passed bill to extend surcharge tax 15 days.

HOUSE

1. TAXATION. Passed, 306-105, as reported, H. R. 13080, to continue for an additional 15 days the existing rates of income withholding at source. pp. H6518-22

2. CONSERVATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10595, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program. Senate conferees have not been appointed. pp. H6522

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 13111, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. H6522-80, H6582, H6584, H6543). Agreed to a "package" amendment by Rep. Joelson which included provisions for an increase of $398 million in funds for school aid to impacted areas (pp. H6522-63). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Rosenthal to provide $300,000 to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to administer a consumer credit training program (pp. H6578-79).

4. PROCUREMENT. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 474, to establish a Commission on Government Procurement. p. D698

5. WILDERNESS; RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 850, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif., and S. 912, to establish the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colo. p. D699

6. OPINION POLL. Rep. Annunzio inserted the results of a questionnaire including items of interest to this Department. pp. H6584-86

7. INFORMATION. Rep. Edwards, Ala., spoke in support of his bill to provide for an examination of U.S. Government public information activities in foreign countries. pp. H6586-87

8. FARM PRICES. Rep. Poage stressed the "need for reciprocal understanding between rural and urban Congressmen regarding legislation, and to the fact that it is in the long-range interest of residents of cities that they support measures to increase farmer income" and inserted an article by Rep. Rostenkowski on the farmer's future. p. H6592

9. TRANSPORTATION. Received from Transportation a proposed bill to provide additional revenue for the highway trust fund; to Ways and Means Committee. p. H6595
   Received from Transportation a proposed bill to provide for the imposition of waterway user charges. p. H6595

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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91st-1st No. 140

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Desolation wilderness bill.

SENATE

1. TAX REFORM. Sen. Fannin submitted amendments to H. R. 13270, the tax reform bill, which would (1) provide a deduction up to $600 to disabled taxpayers for transportation to or from work, plus an additional $600 exemption for the taxpayer with a disabled spouse: (2) require labor unions to abide by the same "no politics" rule as that proposed in the tax reform measure for other tax exempt organizations. p. S10141

   Sen. Long inserted summary of Secretary Kennedy's statement on the tax reform bill of 1969. p. S10146

   Sen. Hartke criticized Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy's statement on the tax reform bill of 1969. pp. S10195-6

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Schweiker commended the Administration's draft reform proposals and urged Congressional consideration of our draft system. p. S10158

3. FARM PRODUCTION. Sen. Dole commended and inserted an article on "Low Cost Farm Production" which discusses the relationship of the cost-price squeeze to the overall farm economy. pp. S10176-80

4. STOCKPILING. Received from GSA a proposed bill to authorize disposal of shellac from the national stockpile; to Armed Services Comm. p. S10139

5. HOUSING. Received from HUD a report on self-help housing. p. S10139

6. PROPERTY. Received from HEW a report covering personal property donated to certain institutions and organizations under provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. p. S10139

HOUSE

7. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 850, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif., (H. Rept. 91-473). p. H7594

8. PEACE CORPS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 11039, to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended. p. H7594

9. WATER RESOURCES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 574, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments. p. H7594

91st Congress, 1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Report No. 91-473

DESIGNATING THE DESOLATION WILDERNESS, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

September 4, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. Baring, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 850]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 850) to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "April 26, 1967," and insert "June 24, 1969,".

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "sixty-three thousand five hundred" and insert "sixty thousand three hundred".

Page 2, following line 20, add a new Section 5 as follows:

> Sec. 5. The areas formerly within the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, consisting of approximately 1200 acres within Federal Power Commission Project No. 2101, containing the Rubicon Dam and Reservoir and related facilities, and approximately 2000 acres within Federal Power Commission Project No. 184, containing Lake Aloha Dam and Reservoir and the adjoining access corridor, as depicted on a map entitled "Desolution Wilderness Proposed" dated June 24, 1969, shall, despite their exclusion from Desolation Wilderness, continue to be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture in a manner that is consistent with the adjacent wilderness, but the owners and operators of existing Federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access to the areas for purposes of operating and

maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

PURPOSE

H.R. 850, as amended and approved by the committee, designates approximately 60,300 acres of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area and adjoining national forest land in the Eldorado National Forest, Calif., as wilderness. The designated area will be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890).

H.R. 850 was introduced by Mr. Johnson of California. A similar but not identical proposal, S. 713, was passed by the Senate March 24, 1969.

NEED

The proposed Desolation Valley Wilderness is situated in El Dorado County, Calif., and lies immediately west of Lake Tahoe on both sides of the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is approximately 90 miles east of Sacramento, by way of U.S. Highway 50, and includes the headwaters of the Rubicon River, the South Fork of the American River, and the Truckee River watershed within El Dorado County.

Due to the area's proximity to the population centers of Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay area, it has been popular with hikers and backpackers. It displays superb mountain scenery, glaciated ridges and valleys and alpine vegetation. More than half of the area is devoid of vegetation and shows only barren, weathered rock formations for which the area is so well known. The existing vegetation consists of scattered stands of noncommercial timber, brush, grass, and some meadow plants where sufficient soil has accumulated to sustain growth. Wildlife is made up of a summer population of deer and bear with a year-long resident population of the smaller mammals. Fishing is popular in the numerous lakes and streams and accounts for much of the area's use.

There is no known mineral production from the area, and its potential mineral value is reported as being very poor. Cattle have grazed the area since 1909 and at present one such permit is in effect. Grazing permits are also issued on an annual basis to commercial packers. These uses will continue and no conflicts are expected.

The proposed wilderness area is very important as a source of water because of its location, size, heavy snowfall, and its basin-like topography which forms water and snow catchment basins. This water resource, consisting of the previously mentioned headwaters of the Rubicon, South Fork of the American, and portions of the Truckee Rivers, is almost 100 percent utilized for agriculture, irrigation, domestic use, and power generation. Two low dams and a series of 22 smaller stream-flow maintenance dams have been constructed to help fully utilize this water resource as well as to provide adequate stream flow for summer fishing.

One of the two low dams, the Rubicon Dam and Reservoir, is located near the northwest corner of the proposed wilderness area and the other, Lake Aloha Dam and Reservoir, is near the sourtherly boundary. Both of these structures are within the existing Desolation Valley Primitive Area.

The Rubicon Reservoir was built by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in 1963 after examination of alternative sites and many conferences between the Forest Service, conservationists, and other interested parties. It is a low, grey concrete structure and is connected by a diversion tunnel to Rock Bound Lake, which is also within the primitive area.

Lake Aloha is a shallow reservoir, constructed originally in 1865 and enlarged in 1875. It is constructed of native rock that, due to age, blends well with the surrounding country. Although originally used as a source of water for mining, it is now operated by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for generation of power at a site outside the present primitive area.

During the hearings, the committee carefully considered the problem created by these two dams and whether their inclusion within the proposed wilderness area would tend to degrade the high quality of wilderness that the committee has worked to maintain and that the public has a right to expect. Although it may well be said that these two dams are relatively small in size, that they blend well with the surrounding countryside, and that they were existing structures within the Desolation Valley Primitive Area prior to the present proposal to designate the area as wilderness, the fact remains that the two dams are nonconforming manmade structures that are not consistent with the concept of wilderness. As defined in the act of September 3, 1964, a wilderness area, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions; where the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticed; and where there are outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

With this definition before it, and also recognizing that both of the operating utility companies must have greater freedom of access to the two dams for maintenance and repairs and also for streamflow and snow gaging purposes than is ordinarly permitted in wilderness areas, the committee believes that the areas containing these two low dams should be eliminated from the proposed wilderness area. To do otherwise would degrade the existing concept and definition of wilderness and would be a step to substitute quantity for quality. This is not the committee's understanding of the purpose of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

While wishing to maintain the usual high quality standards in the proposed Desolation Valley Wilderness Area, the committee did not wish to permit the areas recommended for exclusion to be commercialized or further developed. Accordingly, although recommended for exclusion, the areas containing the two dams and related facilities will continue to be managed in a manner that is consistent with the adjacent wilderness. The only exception to this will be a provision for reasonable access by the utility companies for necessary maintenance and operation of the hydroelectric facilities without prior approval from Forest Service officials.

The committee feels that this approach will maintain the high quality wilderness system the Wilderness Act intended. It will also permit necessary access for the utility companies while prohibiting commercialization of the two excluded areas.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The amendments adopted by the committee provide for the exclusion of the two areas containing the Rubicon Dam and Reservoir and the Lake Aloha Dam and Reservoir. Approximately 1,200 acres within Federal Power Commission Project No. 2101, containing the Rubicon Dam and Reservoir, and 2,000 acres within Federal Power Commission Project No. 184, containing Lake Aloha Dam and Reservoir and the adjoining access corridor, will be excluded by the amendment adopted by the committee. The amendment further provides that the excluded lands shall continue to be managed in a manner that is consistent with the adjacent wilderness. This will prevent commercialization but will permit reasonable access by the operating companies for maintenance and for other necessary operations in connection with the two dams. These changes are reflected in a new map dated June 24, 1969.

COST

No additional budgetary expenditures are involved in the enactment of H.R. 850.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends that H.R. 850, as amended, be enacted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The favorable reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, both dated June 6, 1969, follow. In addition to these reports, House Document No. 292, Part 5, 90th Congress, second session, dated April 1, 1968, contains the mineral report, additional background material, and recommendations on the proposed wilderness area.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1969.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on H.R. 850, a bill to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

We recommend that H.R. 850 be enacted.

H.R. 850 would designate as the Desolation Wilderness the area now classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, Eldorado National Forest, Calif., with certain additions thereto and deletions therefrom. The wilderness would be within and a part of the Eldorado National Forest, and would contain approximately 63,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service. As soon as

practicable after enactment of H.R. 850, the Secretary of Agriculture would file a detailed map and description of the Desolation Wilderness with the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Desolation Wilderness would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that act as wilderness. However, any reference in the provisions of the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that act would be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of H.R. 850. The bill would also abolish the previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890) established the National Wilderness Preservation System. Comprising the initial system were 54 National Forest areas, containing around 9 million acres, then classified as wilderness, wild, or canoe areas. Subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review the areas then classified as National Forest Primitive Areas, within 10 years, as to their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The act provides that the Secretary is to report his findings to the President, and the President is to submit his recommendations to Congress.

The proposed Desolation Wilderness results from a review of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area in accordance with the review proceedures set forth by the Wilderness Act. The Secretary of Agriculture submitted his report on the proposed wilderness to the President on January 25, 1968, and the President submitted his recommendations to Congress on March 29, 1968. The President's recommendations are contained in House Document 292, part 5, 90th Congress, second session.

Our recommendations for designation of the Desolation Wilderness are embodied in H.R. 850. The area has outstanding wilderness qualities, and we recommend that it be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE E. PALMBY,
Acting Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1969.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested a report from this Department on H.R. 850, a bill to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

The bill designates an area of 63,500 acres in Eldorado National Forest as the Desolation Wilderness. Of this acreage, 41,383 acres are in the present Desolation Valley Primitive Area. When the area

is classified as wilderness, it will be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890). The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Congress, which will have the force of law. It is further provided that the Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

The area was recommended for wilderness status by the Department of Agriculture during the 90th Congress.

Wildlife and other resources of the proposed wilderness are described in a report on the proposal that was published as House Document 292, part 5, 90th Congress, second session, April 1, 1968. That report points out that portions of two hydroelectric projects are located on 505 acres within the proposed wilderness. Rubicon Reservoir, with a storage capacity of 1,450 acre-feet, is operated by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. Medley Lake Reservoir (Lake Aloha), with a storage capacity of 5,210 acre-feet, is operated by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. In addition, the Forest Service and the California Department of Fish and Game have developed 22 small dams to enhance stream flow and allow fishing during late summer. Because of the particular circumstances surrounding the use, establishment, and management of these dams, we do not believe that their inclusion within the area will dilute the wilderness concept.

The Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey of this Department have made a survey of the mineral resources of the desolation primitive area. They found no mineral deposits of commercial importance.

While this Department has no objection to the enactment of H.R. 850, we defer to the views of the Department of Agriculture as to the need for and desirability of this legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

Union Calendar No. 188

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 850

[Report No. 91–473]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

SEPTEMBER 4, 1969

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," ~~dated April 26, 1967,~~ *June 24, 1969,* which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the

Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately ~~sixty-three thousand five hundred~~ *sixty thousand three hundred* acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 5. The areas formerly within the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, consisting of approximately one thousand

two hundred acres within Federal Power Commission Project Numbered 2101, containing the Rubicon Dam and Reservoir and related facilities, and approximately two thousand acres within Federal Power Commission Project Numbered 184, containing Lake Aloha Dam and Reservoir and the adjoining access corridor, as depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness Proposed" dated June 24, 1969, shall, despite their exclusion from Desolation Wilderness, continue to be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture in a manner that is consistent with the adjacent wilderness, but the owners and operators of existing federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access to the areas for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 188

91st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 850

[Report No. 91–473]

A BILL

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

By Mr. Johnson of California

January 3, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

September 4, 1969

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY; NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 17, 1969
For actions of Sept. 16, 1969
91st-1st No. 148

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared bills to designate Desolation Wilderness, establish Council on Environmental Quality and census information. Sen. Curtis introduced and discussed bill to require submission of budget on an administrative budget.

HOUSE

1. WILDERNESS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 850, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Cal. p. H7977

2. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12549, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality. p. H7977

3. PRIVACY; INFORMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12884, to assure confidentiality of census information. p. H7977

4. EXPORTS. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4293, amended, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. p. D815

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5. DISASTER RELIEF. Rep. Conte extended congratulations to Berkshire County, Mass., residents who took part in a telethon to raise money to aid victims of Hurricane Camille. pp. H7939-40

6. SCIENCE. Reps. McCarthy and Podell criticized a proposed cut in science funding. pp. H7962-4, H7972

   On Sept. 15 the Science and Astronautics Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11542, to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States (H. Rept. 91-490). p. H7977

7. FLOOD INSURANCE. Rep. St Germain announced his intention to offer an amendmen when the Banking and Currency Committee meets in markup session on pending housing legislation which will make flood insurance promptly available throughout the country. p. H7975

8. TRADEMARKS. Both Houses received from Commerce a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions; to the Judiciary Committees. pp. S10592, H7977.

SENATE

9. TAX REFORM. Sen. McGovern submitted an amendment to the tax reform bill which would remove certain restrictions placed on cooperative associations by the House. p. S10613

   Sen. Long inserted testimony given the Finance Committee concerning features of the tax reform bill. pp. S10621-23

10. HORSES. Sen. Tydings condemned the practice of "soring" Tennessee Walking horses and inserted an article supporting his position. pp S10618-20

11. EDUCATION. Sen. Murphy inserted articles emphasizing support for S. 2625, the urban and rural education bill which would provide grants to local educational agencies. pp. S10624-25

12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Moss commended the Administration's plans to reform "the outmoded and grossly unfair draft system of this Nation," and chided the House for not scheduling hearings on draft reforms. p. S10625

13. FARM INCOME. Sen. Talmadge deplored the inequity of farmers' income in relation to the income of non-farm segments of the economy, and he inserted an article supporting his position. p. S10627

14. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson deplored the effects of pesticides on waterways in New York and inserted an article depicting the dangers of pesticides. pp. S10628-30

Mr. MATSUNAGA in two instances.
Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania in three instances.
Mr. GAYDOS in three instances.
Mr. MOSS in two instances.
Mr. DINGELL.
Mr. KYROS in two instances.
Mr. ROONEY of New York in two instances.
Mr. LONG of Maryland in three instances.
Mrs. CHISHOLM.
Mr. ASHLEY.
Mr. MCFALL in two instances.
Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey in two instances.
Mr. SCHEUER in two instances.
Mr. FRIEDEL in two instances.
Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts in two instances.
Mr. KASTENMEIER.
Mr. JACOBS.
Mrs. SULLIVAN in three instances.
Mr. RARICK in four instances.
Mr. MIKVA.
Mr. SHIPLEY.
Mr. TIERNAN in two instances.
Mr. YATRON in two instances.
Mr. PICKLE in four instances.
Mr. HATHAWAY in two instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.
Mr. BROWN of California in two instances.
Mr. BOLAND.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 775. Joint resolution to authorize the President to award, in the name of Congress, Congressional Space Medals of Honor to those astronauts whose particular efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind have been exceptionally meritorious.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1686. An act relating to age limits in connection with appointments to the United States Park Police; and

S. 1766. An act to provide for the disposition of a judgment recovered by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Reservation, Montana, in paragraph 11, docket numbered 50233, United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 17, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1153. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[*Omitted from the Record of September 15, 1969*]

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 11711. A bill to amend section 510 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to extend the time within which the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is required to complete its affairs in connection with the settlement of claims against the Government of Cuba; without amendment (Rept. No. 91–488). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.J. Res. 746. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution authorizing appropriations for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91–489). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DADDARIO: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 11542. A bill to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 91–490). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[*Submitted September 16, 1969*]

Mr. YOUNG: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 543. A resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 850. A bill to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California (Rept. No. 91–491). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MATSUNAGA: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 544. A resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 12549. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91–492). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 545. A resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 12884. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to assure confidentiality of information furnished in response to questionnaires, inquiries, and other requests of the Bureau of the Census, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91–493). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.J. Res. 224. Joint resolution to change the name of Pleasant Valley Canal, Calif., to "Coalinga Canal"; without amendment (Rept. No. 91–494). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 13811. A bill to amend section 358a (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to extend the authority to transfer peanut acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. NIX, Mr. PATTON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. REES, Mr. RODINO, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WHALEN):

H.R. 13812. A bill to amend title XII of the National Housing Act to provide, under the urban property protection and reinsurance program, for direct Federal insurance against losses to habitational property for which insurance is not otherwise available or is available only at excessively surcharged rates, to make crime insurance mandatory under such programs, to provide assistance to homeowners to aid in reducing the causes of excessive surcharges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 13813. A bill to prohibit unauthorized entry into any building or the grounds thereof where the President is or may be temporarily residing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN:

H.R. 13814. A bill to regulate the use of the mails with respect to the sending of material which is sexually oriented, to prohibit the sale of mailing lists for the illegal dissemination of such material, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 13815. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the status of motor vehicles under section 4041; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

H.R. 13816. A bill to improve and clarify certain laws affecting the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 13817. A bill to better enable savings and loan associations to serve the public; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MCCULLOCH:

H.R. 13818. A bill to prohibit unauthorized entry into any building or the grounds thereof where the President is or may be temporarily residing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MELCHER:

H.R. 13819. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Sioux Tribe of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 13820. A bill to amend section 4171 of the Revised Statutes to allow the endorsement on certificates of registry of alternate masters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 13821. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to entitle veterans of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.R. 13822. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to entitle veterans of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 13823. A bill to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 13824. A bill to establish a grant-in-aid program to encourage the licensing by the States of motor vehicle mechanics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 13825. A bill to permit State agreements for coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 13826. A bill to provide for the formulation of a national policy for environmental quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. MOOORHEAD, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MINISH, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. REES, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. WIDNALL, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. BEALL of Maryland):

H.R. 13827. A bill to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN:

H.J. Res. 903. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KETTH, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MANN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, and Mr. OTTINGER):

H. Con. Res. 340. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international agreements providing for mandaory extradition of aircraft hijackers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI (for himself, Mr. NIX, Mr. PELLY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. REES, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WOLD, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WYDLER, and Mr. WYMAN):

H. Con. Res. 341. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international agreements providing for mandatory extradition of aircraft hijackers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL:

H. Con. Res. 342. Concurrent resolution relative to airline hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. Con. Res. 343. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that reduction in certain imports shall be effected through trade agreement negotiations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H. Con. Res. 344. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. Con. Res. 345. Concurrent resolution providing for printing as a House document "A Guide to Student Assistance"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PICKLE (for himself and Mr. JARMAN):

H. Con. Res. 346. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Con. Res. 347. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

267. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 13828. A bill for the relief of Genisco Technology Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 13829. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Bonduki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 13830. A bill for the relief of Genisco Technology Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. Res. 546. Resolution to refer the bill, H.R. 13828, entitled "A bill for the relief of Genisco Technology Corp." to the chief commissioner of the Court of Claims in accordance with sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

246. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Hector Valenzuela Valderrama, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Santiago, Chile, conveying the congratulations of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

247. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Achille Peretti, President of the National Assembly, Paris, France, conveying the congratulations of the National Assembly of France on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

248. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Ha Sjaichu, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Djkarta, Indonesia, conveying the congratulations of the House of Representatives of Indonesia on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

249. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Takechiyo Matsuda, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Tokyo, Japan, conveying the congratulations of the House of Representatives of Japan on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and man's first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

250. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Kul Shekhar Sharma, Ambassador of Nepal, Washington, D.C., conveying the congratulations of the Rashtriya Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

251. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Isjp Mazure, President of the First Chamber of the Netherlands States General, and the Honorable F. J. F. M. Van Thiel, President of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands States General, The Hague, conveying the congratulations of the Nethcrlands States General on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

252. By the SREAKER: Petition of thc Honorable J. Augusto Saldivar, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Asuncion, Paraguay, conveying the congratulations of the Chamber of Deputies of Paraguay on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

253. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Honorable Hugo Batalia, Presidcnt of the Chamber of Representatives, Montevideo, Uruguay, conveying the congratulations of the Chamber of Representatives of Uruguay on the successful flight of Apollo 11 and mans' first lunar landing; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

11. INFLATION. Sen. Dole inserted an article which he said points up some of the problems the country faces in trying to restore financial stability to our economy. p. S11216

12. HOUSING. Sen. Percy spoke on the failures of public housing projects and inserted a supporting article. pp. S11216-8

13. HORSES. Sen. Tydings spoke in support of his proposed legislation to end the practice of "soring" the feet of Tennessee walking horses. p. S11218

14. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Sen. Goldwater said that the debate on the military construction bill contained practically nothing regarding the views of those opposed to the committee bill, and inserted an Air Force Space Digest editorial containing opposing views. pp. S11224

15. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Williams, N. J., spoke on inadequacies of the social security benefits. pp. S11227-8

16. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson said this Department 5 years ago put out a booklet on safe disposal of dangerous pesticides, but it apparently badly needs updating, and inserted the text of a Michigan State Department of Natural Resources bulletin "How To Dispose of DDT". p. S11236

17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield said that consideration of the mine safety bill may well go into Friday if not beyond, but that the water pollution control bill will be taken up after that if a jurisdictional dispute is settled by that time. Some time around the middle of next week the civil service retirement bills will be considered, he said. p. S11285

HOUSE

18. HOUSING. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 152, providing for the temporary extension of rural housing programs and FHA insurance authority, and extending the period during which HUD may establish maximum interest rates on insured loans. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. H8370

19. WATER RESOURCES. Passed 364 to 16, with amendments, S. 574, authorizing the Secretary of Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development (pp. H8371-8). A resolution providing for consideration of the bill was agreed to earlier (pp. H8368-70).

20. WILDERNESS. Passed with amendment S. 713, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif. (pp. H8378-86). The language of H. R. 850, which had passed earlier with amendment, was substituted for that of S. 713 and the House bill was tabled (pp. H8385-6).

21. SUGAR ACT. Received from GAO a report on the administration of sugar marketing quotas established by the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. p. H8431

22. PATENTS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill to amend section 6 of title 35, U. S. Code, "Patents," to authorize domestic and international studies and programs relating to patents and trademarks; to Judiciary Committee. p. H8431

23. TRANSPORTATION. Received from DOT a proposed bill to enact title 49, U. S. Code, "Transportation"; to Judiciary Committee. p. H8431

24. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. May commended that Administration's "constructive attitude toward farm policy planning" and inserted the Secretary's testimony given before the House Committee on Agriculture. pp. H8427-30

25. CONSUMERS. Rep. Podell criticized the Administration's efforts in the consumer protection area, and charged that this Administration "has proceeded to annihilate every meaningful piece of consumer protection legislation enacted by Democratic administration." p. H8426

26. FISCAL YEAR. Rep. Langen urged support for his proposed legislation to alter the Federal Government's fiscal year to coincide with the year as Congress meets. It would make the fiscal year start on Jan. 1. p. H8424-5

27. POLLUTION. Rep. Gaydos inserted correspondence regarding Pennsylvania's rejectic of HEW air quality standards. pp. H8387-9
Rep. Ashley deplored the "widening gap between Federal promise and performance in cleaning up the Nation's waterways." pp. H8425-6

28. ELECTRIFICATION; REA. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee in executive session ordered reported to the House a report entitled, "Rural Electrification Administration's Bulletin Inhibiting Political Activities by Its Borrowers and Their Employees." p. D858
Rep. Saylor asked for a financial reassessment of Federal power marketing agencies and support for the proposed Federal Electric Power Project Cost Repayment Act of 1969. p. H8421

29. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Ryan asked the administration to clarify its position on U. S. participation in the construction of the desalination plant in Israel. pp. H8419-20

30. CENSUS. Rep. Betts explained the provisions of his proposed legislation relative to reform in the matter of collection of census information, saying that except for minimal basic data needed from the citizenry for apportionment purposes, which should be mandatory, the rest of the census should be nonpunitive. pp. H8390-1

construction authorized by this measure as it will be necessary for the Department to return to the Congress with its reports and establish that the programs will meet the tests that will be applicable at that point in time. Conceivably, there could mature from these studies, action programs approaching a cost burden of $300 million, but this commitment is at least 5 years down the road and in certain cases may be as long as 8 to 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, I have a tabulation of the costs of the various projects and studies.

The direct and immediate cost burden—that being the cost of the studies—is about $3.8 million to be spread over a term of 5 to 8 years, depending on the rate of appropriations. Only $172,000 of this amount is presently scheduled for appropriation in fiscal year 1970. This seems to be a very modest price to pay to maintain our surveillance of opportunities for putting our dwindling water supplies to work throughout the West.

As pointed out in our committee report on S. 574, as amended, each of the contemplated studies is badly needed to reinforce and augment the economic well-being of their respective local areas. These needs have been recognized by the administration, which has recommended each of them for authorization. I join with the President in commending these studies to the House and urge that S. 574, as proposed to be amended, be enacted now.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of S. 574, which contains, among other recommended feasibility investigations, authorization of a study of Slip-Up Creek in the Big Sioux River Basin, near the city of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

The potential unit involves diversion of excess flows of the Big Sioux River into an off-stream reservoir on Slip-Up Creek. The water would be stored there and later released to the water supply of the city. This investigation would develop a detailed plan for furnishing supplemental municipal and industrial water for Sioux Falls.

A reconnaissance investigation was initiated in June 1967 on this project. A favorable report from the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior recommends a feasibility investigation. The city of Sioux Falls has maintained continued interest in the unit during the reconnaissance investigation.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the authorization of this study is justified. Sioux Falls needs supplemental water to meet forecasted industrial needs. There are also great needs for increased water-oriented recreation and municipal water demands.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to engage in feasibility studies o fthe following proposals:

(1) Missouri River Basin project, Oregon Trail division, Corn Creek unit, in south-central Goshen County, in the vicinity of Hawk Springs, Wyoming;

(2) Missouri River Basin project, Longs Peak division, Front Range unit, in Cache la Poudre River and Saint Vrain Creek Basins and adjacent areas in the general vicinity of Boulder, Colorado; and

(3) Missouri River Basin project, Upper Republican division, Armel unit, on the South Fork of the Republican River in the vinicity of Hale, Colorado.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 1, line 11, strike out "and".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, line 3, delete the period and insert a semicolon and the following language:

"(4) Shoshone project, Buffalo Bill Dam modifications, the Shoshone River, about five miles west of Cody, Wyoming;

"(5) Missouri River Basin project, James Division, Sioux Falls unit, in the Big Sioux River Basin in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, South Dakota;

"(6) Amargosa project, in the Amargosa River Basin in the vicinity of Beatty, Nevada, and Death Valley Junction, California;

"(7) Willamette River project, Calapooia division, in the Calapooia River Basin in Linn County, Oregon; and

"(8) Willamette River project, South Yamhill division, on the South Yamhill and Willamette Rivers in Yamhill and Polk Counties, Oregon."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA TO THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of California to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 15, strike "Yanhill" and insert "Yamhill".

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, there is a typographical error in the bill. I ask unanimous consent that on line 4, page 1, after the word "studies" the language read "of the". There is a typographical error there on spacing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BROOKS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 574) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments, pursuant to House Resolution 528, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 364, nays 16, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

YEAS—364

Abbitt	Clausen, Don H.	Garmatz
Abernethy	Clawson, Del	Gaydos
Adair	Clay	Gettys
Adams	Cleveland	Giaimo
Addabbo	Cohelan	Gibbons
Albert	Collins	Goldwater
Alexander	Colmer	Gonzalez
Anderson, Calif.	Conte	Goodling
Anderson, Ill.	Conyers	Gray
Anderson, Tenn.	Corbett	Green, Oreg.
Andrews, Ala.	Corman	Green, Pa.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Coughlin	Griffin
Annunzio	Cowger	Gubser
Ashley	Culver	Gude
Aspinall	Cunningham	Hagan
Ayres	Daniel, Va.	Haley
Barrett	Daniels, N.J.	Halpern
Beall, Md.	Davis, Ga.	Hamilton
Belcher	Davis, Wis.	Hammer-schmidt
Bennett	de la Garza	Hanley
Berry	Delaney	Hansen, Idaho
Betts	Dellenback	Harsha
Bevill	Dent	Hastings
Biester	Derwinski	Hathaway
Bingham	Devine	Hawkins
Blackburn	Dickinson	Hays
Blanton	Diggs	Hébert
Blatnik	Dingell	Hechler, W. Va.
Boggs	Donohue	Heckler, Mass.
Boland	Dorn	Helstoski
Bow	Dowdy	Henderson
Brademas	Downing	Hicks
Brasco	Dulski	Hogan
Bray	Duncan	Holifield
Brinkley	Dwyer	Horton
Brooks	Eckhardt	Howard
Broomfield	Edmondson	Hull
Brotzman	Edwards, Ala.	Hungate
Brown, Calif.	Edwards, Calif.	Hunt
Brown, Mich.	Edwards, La.	Ichord
Broyhill, N.C.	Erlenborn	Jacobs
Broyhill, Va.	Esch	Jarman
Buchanan	Eshleman	Johnson, Calif.
Burke, Fla.	Evans, Colo.	Johnson, Pa.
Burke, Mass.	Evins, Tenn.	Jones, Ala.
Burleson, Tex.	Farbstein	Jones, N.C.
Burlison, Mo.	Fascell	Jones, Tenn.
Burton, Calif.	Feighan	Karth
Bush	Findley	Kastenmeier
Button	Fisher	Kazen
Byrne, Pa.	Flood	Keith
Byrnes, Wis.	Flowers	King
Cabell	Flynt	Kleppe
Caffery	Foley	Kluczynski
Camp	Ford, Gerald R.	Koch
Carey	Ford, William D.	Kuykendall
Carter	Foreman	Kyl
Casey	Fountain	Kyros
Cederberg	Fraser	Landrum
Celler	Frelinghuysen	Langen
Chamberlain	Frey	Latta
Chappell	Friedel	Leggett
Chisholm	Fulton, Pa.	Lennon
Clancy	Fulton, Tenn.	Lloyd
Clark	Fuqua	Long, Md.
	Galifianakis	Lowenstein
	Gallagher	Lujan

Lukens	Perkins	Stafford
McCarthy	Pettis	Stanton
McClory	Philbin	Steed
McClure	Pickle	Steiger, Ariz.
McCulloch	Pike	Steiger, Wis.
McDade	Pirnie	Stephens
McDonald, Mich.	Poage	Stokes
McEwen	Podell	Stratton
McFall	Poff	Stubblefield
McMillan	Pollock	Stuckey
Macdonald, Mass.	Preyer, N.C.	Sullivan
MacGregor	Price, Ill.	Symington
Madden	Price, Tex.	Talcott
Mahon	Pryor, Ark.	Taylor
Mailliard	Quie	Teague, Tex.
Mann	Quillen	Thompson, N.J.
Marsh	Randall	Thomson, Wis.
Martin	Rarick	Tiernan
Mathias	Rees	Tunney
Matsunaga	Reid, Ill.	Udall
May	Reid, N.Y.	Ullman
Mayne	Reuss	Van Deerlin
Meeds	Rhodes	Vander Jagt
Melcher	Rivers	Vanik
Meskill	Roberts	Vigorito
Mikva	Robison	Waggonner
Miller, Calif.	Rodino	Waldie
Miller, Ohio	Rogers, Colo.	Wampler
Minish	Rogers, Fla.	Watkins
Mink	Rooney, N.Y.	Watson
Minshall	Rooney, Pa.	Watts
Mize	Rosenthal	Weicker
Monagan	Roth	Whalen
Montgomery	Roybal	White
Moorhead	Ruppe	Whitehurst
Morgan	Ruth	Whitten
Morse	Ryan	Widnall
Morton	St Germain	Wiggins
Mosher	St. Onge	Williams
Moss	Sandman	Wilson, Bob
Murphy, Ill.	Satterfield	Wilson, Charles H.
Murphy, N.Y.	Saylor	Winn
Natcher	Schadeberg	Wold
Nedzi	Scheuer	Wolff
Nelsen	Schneebeli	Wright
Nix	Schwengel	Wydler
Obey	Scott	Wylie
O'Hara	Sebelius	Wyman
Olsen	Shipley	Yates
O'Neal, Ga.	Shriver	Yatron
Ottinger	Sikes	Young
Passman	Sisk	Zablocki
Patman	Skubitz	Zion
Patten	Smith, Iowa	Zwach
Pelly	Smith, N.Y.	
	Snyder	
	Springer	

NAYS—16

Arends	Dennis	Myers
Ashbrook	Gross	Railsback
Brock	Hall	Roudebush
Collier	Hutchinson	Scherle
Conable	Jonas	
Denney	Michel	

NOT VOTING—50

Baring	Hanna	Pepper
Bell, Calif.	Hansen, Wash.	Powell
Biaggi	Harvey	Pucinski
Bolling	Hosmer	Purcell
Brown, Ohio	Kee	Reifel
Burton, Utah	Kirwan	Riegle
Cahill	Landgrebe	Rostenkowski
Cramer	Lipscomb	Slack
Daddario	Long, La.	Smith, Calif.
Dawson	McCloskey	Staggers
Eilberg	McKneally	Taft
Fallon	Mills	Teague, Calif.
Fascell	Mizell	Thompson, Ga.
Fish	Mollohan	Utt
Gilbert	Nichols	Whalley
Griffiths	O'Konski	Wyatt
Grover	O'Neill, Mass.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Smith of California.
Mr. Fascell with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Lipscomb.
Mr. Biaggi with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Reifel.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Teague of California.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Grover.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. McKneally.
Mr. Eilberg with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Bell of California.
Mr. Slack with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Whalley.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Mizell.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. McCloskey.
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Riegle.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Landgrebe.
Mr. Hosmer with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.

Mr. MICHEL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATING THE DESOLATION WILDERNESS, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 850) to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Iowa). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 850, with Mr. ZABLOCKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 850 is another of the numerous bills that would add land to the existing wilderness system that was established by Public Law 88–577 of September 3, 1964.

That act, in addition to immediately designating as wilderness approximately 9 million acres of existing national forest land that had been administratively classified as "wild," "wilderness," or "canoe" areas, also made provision that additional areas of land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior could be reviewed to determine its suitability for wilderness designation. This review is to be completed within 10 years. Those areas found suitable by the administrative agency are submitted to the President and the President advises the Senate and the House of his recommendations with respect to these areas. H.R. 850 is such a bill and would make additions to the wilderness system.

H.R. 850, as amended and approved by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, designates 60,300 acres of national forest land in El Dorado County, Calif., as the Desolation Valley Wilderness. Of this 60,300 acres, approximately two-thirds, or about 37,500 acres, are within the existing Desolation Valley Primitive Area, while the remaining 22,700 acres are made up of adjoining national forest land within the Eldorado National Forest.

This area is located immediately west of Lake Tahoe, on both sides of the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is less than 90 miles east of Sacremento and is about double that distance from the San Francisco Bay area.

It is, therefore, conveniently near large centers of population. Because of this location, it has been popular with outdoor recreationists and its designation as wilderness will not lessen this popularity. The designation as wilderness will, however, preserve it in its natural state and prevent commercialization.

The area under consideration displays typical high mountain scenery. It shows glaciated ridges and valleys, alpine vegetation and much of it is almost totally devoid of vegetation and shows only barren, weathered rock formations.

As for natural resources, it has no commercial timber and supports only limited grazing for livestock. Minerals have not been produced within the area in economic amounts, and its potential for future mineral production is reported as poor by the Geological Survey. There are wildlife populations of deer, bear, and smaller mammals and summer fishing is popular.

The most significant resource, other than its wilderness value, is water. The area contains the headwaters of three significant rivers and is a major watershed area. These rivers are the Rubicon, the south fork of the American, and the Truckee watershed within El Dorado County. This water resource is almost 100 percent utilized for irrigation, domestic use and for hydroelectric purposes. To facilitate this water utilization, a series of 22 small streamflow maintenance dams and two larger dams creating substantial reservoirs have been constructed.

Of the two larger dams, one, the Rubicon Dam, was built by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in 1963. It is located near the northwest corner of the proposed wilderness area. This is a low, grey concrete structure that, through a series of tunnels, furnishes water to the Sacramento area. The other structure, the Lake Aloha Dam, was built in 1865 and enlarged in 1875. It is made of native rock and is near the southern end of the area. It is operated by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for generation of power at a site outside the present primitive area.

In considering this legislation, the committee was faced with the problem created by the two larger dams and whether their inclusion within the proposed wilderness area would tend to downgrade the quality of wilderness in this particular area and in the entire system by establishing an undesirable precedent.

It is helpful to turn to the definition of wilderness as given in the 1954 Act and to review once again that definition as well as the basic objective of the Wilderness Act.

As defined in the original Wilderness Act, a wilderness area, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditon; where the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticed, and where there are outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Everything in this definition and everything that has heretofore been written or spoken in connection with the Wilderness Act has stressed that the works of man are undesirable and forbidden in true wilderness areas. Mechanization of any sort, including automobiles, motorcycles, motorboats, and powersaws are prohibited or very carefully regulated by the Forest Service to keep to an absolute minimum man's influence. Campsites are of the most primitive type without the usual tables, fireplaces or the customary sanitation facilities. Trails and roads are designated, if at all, by inconspicuous signs. Permanent structures, even ranger cabins, are not acceptable. Commercialization of any type, if it would in any way detract from the primeval atmosphere, is to be avoided. In short, wilderness areas, as contemplated by Congress are to be as nearly unchanged, primitive, and primeval as possible.

Because of this definition and because of our desire not to downgrade the wilderness system, the committee voted to adopt amendments that would eliminate 3,200 acres containing the two larger dams. Although it may be maintained by some that these two structures were within the existing primitive area, that they are relatively small in size and blend well with the surrounding terrain, they nevertheless are nonconforming manmade structures. As such, they are incompatible with the accepted standards of wilderness and should be excluded. To do otherwise would establish an undesirable precedent and would lessen the quality of the entire wilderness system. It would be a clear indication that quantity was being substituted for quality.

A larger acreage is not the important factor in maintaining our wilderness system. Quality is more important than mere acreage. We presently have millions of acres within national forests that have the usual recreational values, but most of this area could not qualify as wilderness. A clear distinction must be maintained between "wilderness" and other forest service land. Otherwise, the wilderness system that Congress so carefully established will be gradually downgraded until it is indistinguishable from the adjoining land. The purpose of the act will be defeated.

The amendments adopted by the committee will maintain this distinction and will retain the original objective of the 1964 legislation, which was to preserve wilderness areas in an unchanged and unaltered state. In addition, the adoption permits the two operating utility companies freedom of access to the two dams for maintenance and operation that is not permissible within wilderness areas. The amendment adopted, however, provides that these two areas that have been deleted from H.R. 850 will continue to be managed in a manner that is consistent with the adjacent wilderness. This will prevent any further commercialization of the excluded areas and for all practical purposes they will not be distinguishable from that designated as wilderness. The high quality of the wilderness system will be maintained and the two operating utility companies will have the necessary freedom of access to the two dams without the necessity of obtaining prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I feel this is good legislation, and I recommend its enactment by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado has consumed 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 850, as amended and reported by the Commitee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The purpose of H.R. 850, as introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), is to designate approximately 63,500 acres in the State of California as the Desolation Wilderness, pursuant to the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. The administration, through the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Budget, has recommended enactment of H.R. 850 as introduced and containing approximately 63,500 acres. The other body passed on March 24, 1969. an identical bill to H.R. 850, as introduced, containing approximately 63,500 acres.

However, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in reporting H.R. 850, does not follow the recommendations of the administration, or the action of the other body, and recommends that the bill do pass, if amended. The committee amendments in the main propose to delete approximately 3,200 acres of the area to be designated as wilderness because there are two privately operated water resource development projects within the 63,500-acre proposed wilderness area. The reason advanced for the deletion of this acreage is that the inclusion of these water resource projects within the proposed wilderness area would trespass upon and dilute the wilderness concept. Yet, the committee, by its amendment adding section 5 to the bill proposes that despite the exclusion of this acreage from the wilderness area, that the Department of Agriculture shall continue to be managed in a manner consistent with the adjacent wilderness. Now that is a play on words if I have ever witnessed such a thing.

I submit that the reasoning and action of the committees in adopting the committee amendments by a vote of 17 to 11 makes the administration of this wilderness an anomaly. Technically, the 3,200 acres are excluded from the wilderness. On the other hand, the bill requires that despite the exclusion of the 3,200 acres, it shall continue to be managed in a manner consistent with the adjacent wilderness.

This dilemma should be resolved in this body by defeating the committee amendments and including these 3,200 acres in the proposed Desolation Wilderness. To include this acreage within the proposed wilderness will not violate the wilderness concept in any way. The Department of the Interior in favoring the inclusion of this area within the wilderness, states in its report on this legislation:

> Because of the particular circumstances surrounding the use, establishment, and management of these dams, we do not believe that their inclusion within the area will dilute the wilderness concept.

Here is what the Department of Agriculture stated on this question in its testimony before the committee:

> Past water management activities have altered the wilderness character of the area somewhat. These activities have resulted in two structures which you should be fully aware of as you consider this wilderness proposal. One, Aloha Lake Dam, was constructed of native rock and mortar in 1865 and is today substantially unnoticeable.
>
> The other is the Rubicon Reservoir Dam, a more formal concrete structure which diverts water from the Rubicon River to Rockbound Lake. After careful analysis in 1958 the Forest Service agreed to the construction of this facility within the Primitive Area. It is an indispensable part of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District's American River Project. The actual structures were designed and constructed in such a manner as to minimize the impact on the wilderness resource.
>
> The decision to recommend inclusion of the Rubicon Reservoir in the proposed Desolation Wilderness is based only on the unique circumstances in this particular case. It does not imply that the structure in and by itself conforms to the criteria for wilderness designation as expressed in the Wilderness Act. When the decision was made in 1958 to agree to the construction of this facility it was determined that the need for it was so great that it should be allowed even though it was in the Primitive Area. The same recommendation would have been made for action by the President under subsection 4(d)(4)(1) of the Wilderness Act, if the provisions of that Act had been in effect at that time. For this reason we have included it in the wilderness proposal.

The definition of a wilderness as contained in section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act does not by definition exclude these 3,200 acres of federally owned lands. Section 2(c) of that act states:

> An area of wilderness is further defined to mean . . . an area of undeveloped Federal land . . . *and* which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of

nature, *with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.*

This language of the act in defining a wilderness area conclusively points up the fact that it was intended that some wilderness areas would be proposed for inclusion in the wilderness preservation system which did contain the imprint of man's work provided it was substantially unnoticeable. The testimony before our committee is clear that one water resource facility is "today substantially unnoticeable," and the other facility was "designed and constructed in such a manner as to minimize the impact on the wilderness resource."

Section 4(a)(3) of the Wilderness Act provides that—

> Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority . . . under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including but not limited to . . . section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act.

It is clear from this language of the act that the authority of the Federal Power Commission to require its licensees to operate and maintain their facilities in a manner so as not to impair the protection of life, health, and property was not to be abrogated by the inclusion of a licensee's facility within a wilderness area. It follows then, that the inclusion of a facility operated by a licensee under the Federal Power Act, in a wilderness area, is not a violation of the wilderness concept if such facility meets the other criteria for inclusion in the system.

In addition, section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act which prohibits certain uses in wilderness areas specifically excepts and subjects such prohibition to existing private rights. In this situation the private operators of the water resource facilities have rights which are protected by the Wilderness Act despite the prohibitions and the inclusion of these facilities in the proposed wilderness.

The special provisions of the Wilderness Act in section 4(d)(1), which permits the use of aircraft or motor boats where these uses have already become established within areas designated by the Wilderness Act, again, clearly points out the feasibility of including these water resource facilities within the Desolation Wilderness. Such action was contemplated and intended by the language of the act at its inception and, therefore, not a violation of the wilderness concept to include these 3,200 acres.

The fact that the inclusion of these two water resource facilities within the Desolation Wilderness would not violate the wilderness concept is most clearly pointed out by section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act. This section specifically provides that the President may authorize water resource facilities within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by the Wilderness Act, where such facilities are needed in the public interest, and where such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial. This language of the Wilderness Act very lucidly shows that the inclusion of water resource facilities in a wilderness area does not violate the wilderness concept, if such facilities serve the ultimate interest—the public interest.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is quite clear that the inclusion of these 3,200 acres, including the water resource facilities, within the proposed Desolation Wilderness is not a violation, degradation, or dilution of the wilderness concept as defined and spelled out in the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. In fact, the failure to include these areas within the proposed Desolation Wilderness is, in my judgment, another attempt to eviscerate the wilderness concept as passed by the Congress. The inclusion of these 3,200 acres including the water resource facilities is completely consistent with the principles and concept of the Wilderness Act.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the committee amendments to H.R. 850 and support the passage of the bill as introduced.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman, what part of it will be excepted, the 3,500 acres?

Mr. SAYLOR. It is 3,200 acres.

Mr. JONAS. One part of the excepted area is located near the northern boundary, the northwest corner of the proposed wilderness area, and the other part is near the southerly boundary. The report does not say how near. Would these areas be carved out of the proposed wilderness area? Do they lie along the edge?

Mr. SAYLOR. They are carved out of the wilderness area.

Mr. JONAS. And the wilderness area would surround the excepted portions?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania uses some unfortunate language when he says "carved out." The Forest Service will administer all this area, whether these two enclaves are in or out. Under the bill, if a person enters that entire area and crosses from the wilderness over a line where there is no fence into the area where these dams are located, he will never know whether he is in a carved out area or the other area, because the same agency administers both parts in exactly the same way.

Mr. SAYLOR. This is correct. This is the reason I point out that the amendment which the committee adopted in section 5 makes the committee amendment a real anomaly. They realized they were making a mistake, and so, to try to correct that mistake, they ordered the Forest Service to handle the areas as though they were wilderness.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL).

(Mr. UDALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, no man in America has done more for the wilderness concept or to give this country a system of wilderness preservation than the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

H.R. 850 provides for the establishment of the Desolation Wilderness on the Eldorado National Forest in California, as part of the national wilderness preservation system.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has reduced the total acreage in the bill below the figure proposed by the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON). The gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) is proposing an amendment on the floor to restore this reduction so that the original size of 63,439 acres can be established as the Desolation Wilderness. I would urge each of you to join with other distinguished Members of this House and vote for this amendment.

The 3,200 acres were removed from H.R. 850 by committee action. The 3,200 acres includes two water storage reservoirs and adjacent land extending from the reservoirs all the way out to the boundary of the wilderness area as originally proposed—a distance of over 2 miles in the one case and of over 4 miles in the other. One of these reservoirs, called Lake Aloha, is over a hundred years old, having been built in 1865. The other, called Rubicon Reservoir, was built in 1963 only after prolonged study had fully documented the need. There are no buildings, no powerlines, and not even any road into either reservoir.

No one really wants manmade reservoirs within the national wilderness system. An attempt to build a new reservoir within the national wilderness system would be vigorously opposed. Yet the fact is that scores of similar small reservoirs are already in the system. They were already in existence at the time of passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 and were located within national forest primitive areas which became part of the national wilderness system upon passage of the act.

It would be nice to have our national wilderness system absolutely pure and completely free of any sign of the hand of man. But the fact is that we are getting a late start in this business of preserving America's wilderness. Logging has occurred; woods roads have been opened and later abandoned; cabins have been built which in time have decayed and fallen down; in the interest of public health and safety and to protect the natural resources there may sometimes be lookout towers and patrol cabins. All of these are imperfections within the wilderness. Yet how often is man able to create or to establish anything which is truly perfect? Very, very rarely—if ever. Congress has declared it is our national policy to preserve America's wilderness resource. Whether some prior existing imperfection—something less than absolute purity—is to be accepted into the national wilderness system should be determined by whether its inclusion will significantly contribute to the implementation of this national policy of wilderness preservation or whether its omis-

sion will significantly obstruct this policy.

The 3,200 acres of land omitted from H.R. 850 as reported out by the committee are of wilderness quality. Their wilderness character merits their inclusion in the national wilderness system. The imperfection lies in the two reservoirs themselves. To persist in exclusion of the reservoirs will create a deep intrusion into the wilderness—extending over 2 miles for one reservoir and over 4 miles for the other. Their exclusion will permit incompatible uses to occur far within the designated wilderness. Not only will the 3,200 acres of natural wilderness be subject to harmful intrusions, but the wilderness environment of the surrounding designated wilderness will be depreciated. In the Wilderness Act the Congress declared its intent to preserve the wilderness—not to depreciate it. This congressional intent will best be served by including the two existing reservoirs and the 3,200 acres in the designated wilderness.

Your support of the amendment to restore the reservoirs and 3,200 acres to H.R. 850—all of which were included in the original bill as filed and sponsored by the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) as recommended by the U.S. Forest Service, and as endorsed by conservationists—is earnestly requested.

Mr. Chairman, I regret differing with the gentleman from Colorado on one small portion of this bill. I would emphasize the difference between the chairman of the committee and the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from California and me is not a large one. We are talking about a wilderness area of more thn 60,000 acres. The committee is in agreement on what should be done with all but a small portion of this wilderness area.

I think it would be a mistake to accept and approve the committee amendments which excluded and carved out these two small areas, one at either end of the proposed wilderness system.

My philosophy is very simple. I think it is a practical philosophy. Reasonable men can differ about this matter of philosophy we are discussing today. One can say, as the gentleman from Colorado does, and the gentleman from Iowa, that either we are going to have a wilderness or not have a wilderness. They suggest if we have structures and manmade works, then we ought to take the areas out of the wilderness area, and keep it pure and pristine; that we ought not to set up pieces of land and call them wilderness if they do not meet the purest criteria of the Wilderness Act and its concept.

On the other hand, one can say, as I do, that if substantially all the values of wilderness are there, we should preserve it. After all, few things that men do are perfect. We cannot have perfection. We can always find in a wilderness area a lookout tower or some cabin an old prospector built 100 years ago, or different kinds of structures in different states of repair. One can say that because they are there, this is not pure and pristine and we should therefore carve that area out.

In the areas we are talking about, one dam is 100 years old, and the other is more recent, built in 1963. There are no roads into either of the dams. They require no maintenance of any great consequence. The companies can go in there once or twice a year and preserve the structures and make the necessary adjustments to keep them in operation.

It seems to me we ought to be practical about this. We did not start with perfection. We started with the forest areas, the wilderness areas, as they are. We have to give our best judgment.

We had a similar situation develop in New Jersey just a year ago, when, within 60 or 70 miles of New York City, there was the only chance to have a wilderness area, part of the wilderness system, in this great eastern metropolitan area. This was in the great swamp area of New Jersey. When one drew a logical boundary, it included a place which had once been used as a dump by a city, but the testimony was that when it was covered over and properly restored, one could not tell it had ever been used in that fashion. It had some modest little dikes and structures. Taken as a whole, with the boundaries that were drawn, we had essentially a wilderness area. It seemed to me one could compromise with reality and say that substantially we were preserving a wilderness area, one which deserved to be in this great wilderness system.

I take this same philosophy to approach this particular problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute, and at the same time ask him to yield for a question.

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. So that he will be on record, does my friend from Arizona really believe that these two separate areas are absolutely necessary in order to preserve the wilderness aspect of this area?

Mr. UDALL. No. I would have to tell the gentleman from Colorado in frankness we will have a pretty good wilderness area whether the amendment is agreed to or not. We will have a far better one, in my judgment—and I recognize that reasonable men can differ—if we do not carve out these two sections, one at either end of the wilderness, and say we are going to exclude these because of man-made stcuctures in them.

I urge members of the Committee, when we reach this point in the amending process, to support the gentleman from California in his efforts to defeat the modest amendments that were made.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TUNNEY).

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Colorado very much for making time available to me to speak in favor of the amendment which is going to be offered by my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON).

I agree with everything that has been said by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL) with respect to the 3,200 acres which have been excluded under the committee bill.

I feel that the desolution wilderness area is one which is extraordinarily beautiful. It is one which should be included in the Wilderness Act. These 3,200 acres, in which there are two reservoirs, are an integral part of the overall area.

We know that there have been in the past provisions made in the national wilderness system, under the Wilderness Act of 1964, so far as access to these two reservoirs is concerned. Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act provides for the continuation of prior existing rights. The act, as written, assures the utility companies the right to go in and service these reservoirs for maintenance purposes.

There is no special provision in H.R. 850 that is necessary to allow that, so I do not feel that just because there have been minor improvements, that are of an ancient variety, we should not keep the 3,200 acres in the overall area and make it an integral part of this new wilderness area.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. COHELAN).

(Mr. COHELAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the bill and I am especially interested in the position taken by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL) and the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), and urge adoption of the amendment at the appropriate time.

Mr. Chairman, we are considering today H.R. 850, which will establish the desolation wilderness on the Eldorado National Forest in California as a part of the national wilderness preservation system.

This bill, as introduced by my colleague, BIZZ JOHNSON, was modified in committee so as to delete 3,200 acres from the original package. This 3,200-acre deletion encompasses two reservoirs on the boundaries of the wilderness. The committee action was take in order to assure access to these reservoirs by the two utility companies which maintain them.

I do not feel this deletion is necessary. Access to these reservoirs is already provided for under section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act, which declares that prior existing rights shall continue after any area is placed in the national wilderness system. Therefore there is no necessity to exclude the reservoirs and adjacent land from the national wilderness system.

As for these reservoirs themselves, it is true that no one voluntarily wants these structures within the wilderness. Yet their exclusion in this case would do more harm to the wilderness than their inclusion. One reservoir is situated more than 2 miles inside the originally proposed boundary for the desolation wilderness; the other is more than 4 miles inside. Each reservoir, plus the total of 3,200 acres of wild land extending from the reservoirs to the proposed wilderness boundary, would, if excluded from the established wilderness, permit uses incompatable with the wilderness to be

carried on there. Such incompatable uses would be harmful both to the 3,200 acres of natural wilderness and to the environment of the surrounding, legally established wilderness. There are already many such reservoirs within the national wilderness system. The potential depreciation to the wilderness values which could occur by omitting these two reservoirs from the protection of the Wilderness Act is serious. The inclusion of these minor imperfections, on the other hand, will prevent such depreciation and will assure a unified, uninterrupted expanse of wilderness.

I strongly endorse the amendment of the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) which will restore the 3,200 acres and two reservoirs to the bill.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON).

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, as the Representative of the Second Congressional District of California in which the proposed Desolation Wilderness is located, I rise to express my full support of this proposal, providing the House of Representatives adopts an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

As you know, I am the author of the legislation pending before the Committee of the Whole at the moment, H.R. 850, which would establish this wilderness located in the rugged Sierra Nevada immediately west of Lake Tahoe at the crest of the Sierra range. The proposal includes the Desolation Valley Primitive Area which has been maintained in a primitive state since 1931 when it was set aside by an order of the Chief of the Forest Service. The area is located about 90 miles east of Sacramento and for those who would seek the opportunity to enjoy the wilderness, it is not far removed from U.S. Highway 50.

The area includes the headwaters of the Rubicon River, the South Fork of the American River, and the Truckee River watershed within El Dorado County. The proposed wilderness is an area popular with numerous hikers because of its superb scenery of rugged mountains, glaciated ridges and valleys, lakes, streams, and alpine vegetation. It has been managed to maintain its primeval characteristics. Despite its popularity and developments for water, it retains its rugged, natural appearance. It is the summer home of deer and bear, and the year-round home of numerous smaller animals. Fishing is very popular, and in part, accounts for the fact that the number of recreation visitors has doubled in the last 5 years.

Approximately 65 percent of the proposed area is void of vegetation. Severe winter storms keep soil from accumulating, except in protected spots where vegetation has become established. The bulk of the area, therefore, is made up of barren, weathered-rock formations for which the area is so well known. The vegetation which does grow consists of scattered stands of timber, fields of brush, and grasses and plants in mountain meadows. Approximately a third of the surface is covered by this vegetative growth. Lakes are abundant, and make up about 3 percent of the area.

The mineral potential is very low within the proposed wilderness. There is record of three lode claims located in 1930, but there is no evidence of a significant discovery. The U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines have examined the area and report a discovery of gold-bearing sulfides in a limited area. However, they conclude the deposit is of too low a grade to be of commercial interest. There are no gas and oil leases within the area. Several grazing permits are used annually. There are no present conflicts between this use by cattle and grazing by the pack and riding stock used for recreation.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the establishment of this wilderness has followed the normal procedures in that it was first proposed in March of 1967, public hearings were held in Placerville the following month, the State of California, county of El Dorado, other Federal agencies, all are in complete support of this proposal.

As the Desolation Valley is most suitable as designated as a wilderness, therefore, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation which we have before us.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman for his proposal and state that I will support it. It is a good step, I believe, and will provide a wilderness area of which we can all be proud and one which will remain that way. The power companies have been amply protected in the bill and the gentleman's amendment will not disturb that. The Forest Service and conservationists and everybody that I know of will favor this legislation as the gentleman will amend it. I would like to add my support to it.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to commend the distinguished gentleman from California for his very fine statement.

As you know, the temperament of the House is to cut back. Could the gentleman enlighten us as to whether this proposed amendment will cost any money and, if so, how much?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No. There is no cost to it all all. These lands are all owned by the Federal Government at the present time, so there is no money involved in the bill whatsoever.

Mr. GRAY. I thank my friend.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to my colleagues, that, in my judgment, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KYL) have certainly brought out the true facts and conditions regarding the designation of the Desolation Wilderness in the El Dorado National Forest in California.

However, my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), is presenting a substitute bill, which I intend to support for several reasons.

First of all, it is imperative, in my judgment, that the proper and necessary access be assured to the storage and hydroelectric facilities in the proposed wilderness area. The people of the Sacramento Valley have depended and will continue to depend on these facilities for water and power, and the only way that this can be accomplished, in my judgment, is by passage of the Johnson substitute.

Second, I have received a telegram from the Sierra Club urging my support of the substitute, and the Wilderness Society has also asked for my assistance in the passage of this measure, and I fully intend to honor their request.

I strongly urge my colleagues to give their full support to the Johnson substitute.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. For the purpose of clarification, would it be the gentleman's intention under his proposed amendment to leave the language that appears on lines 11 through 15 on page 3 of the bill as is with regard to the access of the power companies in a manner consistent with prior practices without prior approval of the Secretary; is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requset for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 850

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty three thousand five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed

to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Mr. ASPINALL (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. JOHNSON of California: Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:

"That, in accordance with subsection 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Desolation Wilderness—Proposed,' dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as a part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

"SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

"SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and except that the owners and operators of existing Federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

"SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, is hereby abolished."

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, this substitute amendment, if adopted, would restore H.R. 850 to its original form, putting back in it the two wilderness areas and using the map that was dated April 26, 1967. It would restore the total amount of acreage that was included originally, approximately 63,500 acres, including these two areas that were deleted by the committee amendment.

If adopted, it would allow for the proper access on the part of the owners and operators of the two utility districts that have facilities located within the proposed wilderness area to have access to those facilities although access would only be by foot or horseback or by helicopter.

It was stated to the committee that this was absolutely necessary for the operation of the two water projects and that they were obligated under their Federal Power Commission permits to do certain things at certain times of the year and it was very necessary that they go into this wilderness area.

This wilderness area is at a very high elevation where they are subject to 20 or 25 feet of snow, and it is necessary to get in there for maintenance and operation of the outflows of the two lakes. One of these moves through a newly developed tunnel, and the other goes down a natural stream bed and outlet.

I really know of no opposition to this other than the opposition that was taken in the committee. The Forest Service is in complete agreement with this language. The utility companies are in agreement with it, and all of the conservation organizations that have sponsored this legislation are in complete support of it.

A I said earlier, I hate to differ with my chairman, who is a very fine and knowledgeable person, and who has done much to provide the wilderness areas that we have now in the United States, and I hate to be in opposition to the gentleman here today.

I assure you all that if this amendment in the way of a substitute prevails, the wilderness will be protected, the utilities will be allowed to operate and maintain their facilities, and all of the conservation groups will be able to use this area as a truly wilderness area.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I shall stand with the statement that I made relative thereto during the direct presentation in general debate.

The gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) has said that with the amendment we would have a true wilderness area. That is the only place that he and I differ. We do not have a true wilderness area where we make provision to take in those facilities or those areas which are not wilderness, which could be left out without endangering the legislation in any particular.

I would be the first one to agree with my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in the future if it is found to be necessary for water resources development that the President of the United States has the right to make such a recommendation to Congress. But here the inclusion of these areas are not necessary as far as the wilderness concept is concerned. The wilderness values will be maintained under the bill that was reported out by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The part that bothers me in the amendment offered by my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), is the part that reads: "and except that the owners and operators of existing federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary."

Mr. Chairman, my position is that this is contrary to the wilderness concept contained in the parent legislation that Congress approved, and the President signed into law. If this is what is desired in regard to future wilderness proposals, then it is about time that the committee have it in mind, because although this was a primitive area it was restudied and found by the committee, by a rather substantial vote, that a proposed parcel of the part recommended did not conform to the definition of wilderness.

It seems to me that the precedents that we are establishing will be called upon time and time again in order to lessen the effectiveness of the wilderness concept.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself for a few moments to the matter of principle.

I want to say first, if I do not have my way on this amendment, I will support the bill. We have had too many times when conservationists have said, "If we cannot have everything we want, we will not take anything until we get what we want."

Now, first of all, I think each Member of this body should know what wilderness is in the legal sense. It is a special legal classification for a certain kind of conservation effort. Wilderness is not a national park. Wilderness is not a recreation area. Wilderness is not a national forest. It is not a national monument.

Wilderness is wilderness—a special legal classification, which has prohibitions on use. Wilderness is dedicated to certain purposes.

The addition of 3,000 acres or the elimination of 3,000 acres is not going to make a difference in whether you have a good or bad wilderness in the proposal before us. We are talking about 60,000 acres without the inclusion of these two areas which represent the point at issue.

Bear in mind also, we have proposals before us now to make wilderness areas out of pieces of ground which are not even one acre in size—and many more, for a few acres. Yet, we have had it said here that without these 3,000 acres, 60,000 acres is not enough.

There are other facts, as to chairman of the committee has suggested. For the first time we provide in wilderness legislation, the right for someone other than the forest service to go into an area without prior approval or authorization or anything from the forest service or anybody else. That is in the amendment.

Let us look a little further. If this wilderness area is created without the inclusion of these two particular tracts, under the bill which the committee approved, the two areas left out would be administered by the same agency, by the forest service, and they would be administered as wilderness.

As I said a moment ago, a person going

into this area would never know when he left the wilderness boundary, and went into these two areas. He would get exactly the same kind of experience. They would be administered in the same way.

What then is the principle involved here? If we here set up a wilderness area which has two manmade water projects included, we do in fact diminish what is a pure concept of what wilderness shall be.

Let me give you an illustration. A couple of years ago we had a bill before us which called for the construction of a dam on the Gila River outside a wilderness area. The conservationists objected strenuously because this dam which would be used for another purpose would actually back some water up inside a wilderness area, and the argument was made that this would despoil the wilderness.

I went along with that. I think it is a pretty good concept. But here you see we are going the other way when we say—We have two manmade water resource areas, but we are going to put them in a wilderness.

What I am saying to you exactly is this. If you can create a wilderness area where there are water projects of this kind, the next step is to build water resource areas inside a created wilderness.

It is a kind of strange thing that some of the people who want to include these areas because they are so meaningful to wilderness are the same people who really proposed to build a dam outside the Gila wilderness backing water into that wilderness area.

If we are going to have a wilderness concept which is meaningful, we are going to have to have some pretty hard and fast rules or we diminish its value.

No values will be destroyed in this piece of wilderness by excluding the two areas—none whatsoever. But if we do exclude them, then we protect the integrity of what this body and the other body and the President of the United States signed into law as a concept for a particular kind of preservation. That is the story pure and simple.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I might say, in the first instance, in the original Wilderness Act, when there were a good many millions of acres placed in wilderness, we had some of these water developments in the area, and in this particular area, when it was a primitive area, these facilities that are in there now were built. There are 24 dams. Twenty-two are fishery dams and the other two involve water projects. You stated that we would interfere with the wilderness concept in 3,000 acres, and I might say that the people who go in there would not use more than half an acre where their works are located at the present time, at the very minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KYL was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is that not quite true?

Mr. KYL. In fact, I will go just a little further than the gentleman has gone. We have some 70 proposals prepared to go to Congress which will make wilderness areas out of Fish and Wildlife areas. One of these which has been presented, in fact, would create a wilderness in an area which was cut over 5 years ago, a further diminution, I think, of the wilderness concept. Somehow there is second or third growth of virgin timber that comes along in these areas and makes it legitimate wilderness. The gentleman is correct. We have contemplated going much farther. That is exactly why I am on the floor this afternoon. I think we have done too much violence to this thing already.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlman yield further?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The Forest Service approved both of these areas being made a part of the wilderness. I refer to the record that was made in the committee.

Mr. KYL. Let me go on record, and I will do it in this way: If the gentleman from California or the gentleman from Iowa were the head of the Forest Service and we had bumped our heads against the wall presented by the Congress time after time for the inclusion of areas or the exclusion of areas, both the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Iowa would finally throw up our hands and say, "Do what you please, because that is what you are going to do in the end anyhow."

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In the interim, after the legislation had passed the committee, we had that opportunity as well. I had the Chief of the Forest Service with me. I have been in the area many times. I am quite familiar with it. It is one of the older areas used as a primitive area by many people in California.

Mr. KYL. It is a beautiful area. That is why I shall vote for the bill whether the amendments are in or out.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is the way I view the matter. I shall vote for the measure either way. We had the Forest Service with us; we had the utility people. They all agreed. The conservation groups went over it very thoroughly. That is when I agreed to go back and place it in wilderness, allowing the utilities the right to go in there and use a very small portion of the area to take care of their work so far as regulating the facilities that are placed in the reservoir.

Mr. KYL. I certainly do not want to make the appearance of scolding the gentleman from California for offering his amendment. But I do want to say this to him and to the Chairman of this body: If we adopt this amendment thinking that we are doing something for conservation, something for wilderness, I point out that this is going to come back to haunt us time and time and time again. If the amendment is adopted, I would be able to stand here in the future and say, "I told you so," but that is not why I am here. I am here because I believe in the principle of extreme conservation that we have in the wilderness concept, and I do not want it disturbed.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TUNNEY. I think the gentleman from Iowa knows the very high regard I have for him and his ability, and particularly his knowledge of the problems of Interior and Insular Affairs. I recognize the argument the gentleman is making is a curious argument that does have a certain amount of appeal. It has a certain amount of appeal to me.

However, we do know as a practical matter that there is no area in the country that is really truly a wilderness area if we are going to use the sort of purist standards that existed before Columbus.

Mr. KYL. Let me interrupt the gentleman. There are such areas.

Mr. TUNNEY. We know in many of our areas there are fire roads and there have to be fire roads to protect the wilderness areas, and that is a manmade creation.

I think the Wilderness Act, section 4(c), provides that there is a continuation of existing rights and assumes that this kind of situation will be taken care of if the 3,200 acres we are talking about are brought in under the Wilderness Act. In other words, it provides that the utility companies could go in and service their property.

Mr. KYL. Without the permission of the Secretary.

Mr. TUNNEY. There has to be prior permission. I think there does, I believe that there has to be prior permission. I will find out in a few minutes specifically on that from the staff, but I do believe the gentleman is incorrect in that point.

The point I would like to make finally is, if we leave this 3,200 acres out, there are going to be two corridors, one of 2 miles and another of 4 miles, that in future years could be subject to incompatible development—incompatible to the wilderness area, and that is why I disagree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(On request of Mr. ASPINALL, and by unanimous consent, Mr. KYL was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, is it not true that there are no fire roads to be built in the wilderness area in order to take care of fire?

Mr. KYL. That is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. We have existing roads, but even they are not proposed to be used, but fires are to be taken care of in another manner.

Mr. KYL. As a matter of fact, some roads in the wilderness areas existing, we have ordered to be closed.

Mr. ASPINALL. The late Howard Zahnheiser told me personally that if there was a fire, he would prefer to see the whole mountainside blackened rather than see any cutting of timber for the fire road. That is the true concept of wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, let us get back to the bill. As I read this language—and I trust the gentleman from California is listening—this is the language:

But the owners and operators of existing Federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access to the areas for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

That gives the companies anything they have had heretofore. They can go in and do it without the approval of the secretary, as I read the language.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Iowa will yield further, I admit my error on that. I am sorry. I was thinking of the previous bill.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON).

What we have before us is a decision on which, as the gentleman from Arizona said earlier, reasonable minds can differ. Certainly the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the gentleman who just left the well, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KYL) are distinguished in both their knowledge of the problems associated with wilderness areas and their concern in preserving the concept of wilderness.

However, I think it is important that we realize if we exclude these areas, as the committee bill would do, we are allowing two long fingers, of land to intrude within a wilderness area and possibly threaten the other 63,000 acres we are setting aside by this legislation.

It is true that these areas would be administered by the Forest Service, but they would be administered under conditions which would permit the Forest Service to change the character of management. If we include the areas within the wilderness system, the Congress has placed a legal restriction on the management on the area and only a congressional act could change that restriction.

Some of the Members who have opposed this amendment have suggested the right of the companies to come in and service their structures in the areas is wrong—they will of course have that right and more, if we do not include the reservoir areas in the wilderness.

I would agree it is difficult to establish absolutely pure wilderness areas. There are few areas in the country which do not have some existing structures, some existing roads or trails. If we took an absolutely purist approach to this I believe there would be few of the great areas now in our wilderness system now that could meet the qualifications.

Our decision, on this substitute amendment is a choice between a conceptually pure idea of wilderness, that may not be as efficient in protecting the greater part of this wilderness area, or one that includes these two fingers of land and insures that they will be administered in a manner compatible with the whole area threatened.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. UDALL. I commend the gentleman for the statement he is making and the logic he has enunciated here. I believe he makes a strong case in support of the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON). I agree with him.

In support of that I should like to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that when we established the original wilderness system we bracketed into it at that time several dozen areas designated as the original wilderness system. The record of the testimony and the hearings on this bill, and other bills before our committee, indicates there are several dozen—I do not have the precise number, but several dozen—manmade reservoirs and structures now in the wilderness system, bracketed in originally. This would indicate a congressional intent, it seems to me, in the original act, that the fact that there was a manmade structure or dam of the like of this would not mean it would be arbitrarily excluded from having wilderness value, but was something to be considered carefully in determining whether there was a basic wilderness concept there to preserve.

Mr. FOLEY. I thank the gentleman.

In conclusion, I believe it is wiser, it is better wilderness policy and better conservation policy, for us to insure that this entire area will not be threatened, rather than to permit these unusual, almost gerrymandered, intrusions of land which would lie outside the wilderness area.

There are 3,200 acres involved. The total area is about 63,000 acres. The Forest Service does not object to inclusion. Those companies having private interests in the area now do not object to inclusion.

The substitute should be adopted.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I will not take 5 minutes, but I want to respond to certain of the allegations which have been made with regard to the Forest Service.

In one of the colloquies which occurred it was said if the Forest Service had batted its head time and time again and lost out it would turn around and say we could do what Congress wanted to, because they were going to do that anyway.

I can only say that on those propositions we have had before our committee dealing with wilderness I do not know of any instance in which the Forest Service has lost out. They have won in every one of the cases. If we support the amendment of our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) they will win again.

My good friend from Iowa suggested that there was an analogy somewhere between this proposition of the two reservoirs in Desolation Wilderness and one down in the Gila Wilderness area. Well, there is a great deal of difference between the two. Here we are dealing with something that is already in existence.

One of them has been in existence for 100 years. The area has been designated as a wilderness area and a primitive one by the Forest Service ever since the classification was in existence. In the Gila Wilderness there is no dam although somebody wants to build one. To me there is a tremendous difference whether or not you are going to deal with something that someone would like to build or something which is already in existence. For that reason I hope the amendment in the nature of a substitute that has been offered by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), will be carried.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I wish to call the gentleman's attention to one of his own pertinent remarks that he has made on many occasions when he has said that any time the Congress takes an action it can plea until the cows come home that it is not a precedent; once it is done it is still a precedent.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON).

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Iowa) having resumed the chair, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 850) to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California, pursuant to House Resolution 543, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 543, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is discharged from further consideration of the bill S. 713.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ASPINALL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Strike all after the enacting clause of S. 713 and insert

in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 850, as passed, as follows:

"That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Desolation Wilderness—Proposed,' dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

"SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

"SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and except that the owners and operators of existing federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access to the areas for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

"SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 850) was laid on the table.

PRESIDENT NIXON AND HIS MISPLACED PRIORITIES

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that it was as distressing to the Members of this House as it was to me to hear President Nixon's announcement that the Federal Government will continue to pay the major share for the development of the SST.

At a time when the people and Government of this Nation are just awakening to the dangers threatening our environment resulting from air, water, and noise pollution, it seems somewhat foolish and contradictory to continue to spend additional millions of dollars on the project that will render our environment more hazardous. The supersonic boom generated by these planes has not been technologically disposed of and the SST could not be used over the mainland because the noise would so adversely affect our population.

Furthermore, if SST flights were restricted to overseas routes as seems possible there is considerable doubt that the Federal Government would receive much return from its "advance of money." It is my understanding that a restriction on overland travel could seriously reduce industry's demand for the plane and the $1.3 billion investment by the Federal Government would be wasted.

Finally, one of the most obvious arguments against such an expenditure is the pressing need for Federal moneys for housing, education, and food for the impoverished and so many other "creature needs" as opposed to "creature comforts." The President recently turned his back on adequate funding for mass transit—a transportation system which would daily assist more than 200 million people in this country. Yet the President is quick to assist the needs of those who would like to cut their trips to Paris from 5½ to 3½ hours. The small savings in time for the smallest part of the population, paid for by all of us, is simply not to be tolerated and I hope that this Congress will deny the President the funding he has requested.

A DOG-GONE GOOD IDEA ON RAT CONTROL

(Mr. FOREMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Speaker, in June, in my regular monthly news report to my New Mexico constituents, I wrote:

EXPENSIVE RAT KILLING

The District of Columbia will soon be asking the taxpayers of the nation to provide many more millions of dollars to support the city government of Washington.

Recently, the District Department of Public Health announced a proposal to spend $1.1 million for "rat extermination." To "administer" the plan they would hire two $12,174 a year men and eleven at $10,203 a year, or a total of thirteen men at a cost of $136,481 just to boss rat killing. Even the rats breed fat payrolls in Washington, D.C.

A very intelligent and attractive little girl, Mary Haas, 12 years old, of 2225 Thomas Drive in Las Cruces, N. Mex., saw a copy of my report, and recently, she forwarded me an economical suggestion for a solution to the Rat Problem, and perhaps, even the "rat bureaucracy" problem.

Mary Haas suggests that we consider investing in some small rat dogs, specially bred and trained Terriers for rat eradication. She even sent me an explanatory letter from Bertha M. Bowman, of Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans., the folks who raise and train these type dogs.

On just individual orders, these useful little pets can be purchased for about $20 each. Therefore, even by ordering them at retail prices, we could buy 6,824 of these useful, effective rat-killing rat dogs for the same amount of money, $136,481, now being expended for the first year's projected "management" costs in just salaries alone for the present rat program. If the little dogs only catch one rat per day, 6 days per week, they would be ridding the District of Columbia of 2,129,088 rats per year.

If, on the original rat dog purchase, we are capitalistic enough to make our order 50–50—male and female dogs—then under most conservative estimates, we should not only double our number of dogs the first year, but we would also double the number of rats disposed of.

Surely this suggestion has interested my colleagues' imagination sufficiently that they can complete or project the outcome far better than I—in fact, someone has already suggested that this program sounds so dog-gone good, we should get started "rat" now.

The explanation letter on the rat dogs follows:

CRUSADERS KENNELS,
Stafford, Kans.

DEAR FRIEND: I received your inquiry and am very glad to describe my Terriers to you. I have the greatest collection of Rat Dogs in America. They are Rat Dogs and not all around dogs. The successful all around dog has not and never will be bred. Many breeds of dogs are advertised as such, but they never carry a guarantee to be workers in any one line. We well know that some breeds are workers along certain lines. Take for example the Bird Dogs. There are many breeders that spend years perfecting them and trying to breed a field trial winner. Others spend years breeding a show winner among the same breed. But the show winner never enters field trials. He may be only a few generations from the field trial winner, yet the few years neglect along this line has spoiled his ability in the field. There are several other breeds of which the same story could be told along their respective lines of work. You can now understand why some strains of dogs are workers and others are not.

I have the best strain of working Rat Dogs in America, and am making every possible effort to make them better. My pups begin killing rats at about 6 months of age without any previous experience. After the first rat is killed with a little help they begin hunting and grow steadily better with age and experience.

A good Rat Dog is the most efficient means of exterminating rats. A good dog will whine, growl and bark while digging and as a rat is a lover of the quiet, he will leave the place if he is not caught. A dog is always on the job. He drives the rats out and keeps them away. He is always on the lookout for the intruder.

In physical conformation I try to preserve perfect balance, which gives both beauty and physical capability. I have the small type and the standard size. They are white, marked generally with black markings. They are very short haired and tails are always bobbed. As pets they cannot be excelled and are very beautiful. You rarely see a smoother or finer featured terrier. My small type pups will mature from 7 to 10 pounds and the standard size from 12 to 15 pounds.

Pups are shipped from six to twelve weeks of age. Pups are shipped only by Air Express, so be sure to give your nearest Air Express when ordering. I guarantee safe and healthy arrival. My Kennel is inspected once a week by an Approved Veterinarian and Health Certificate accompanies shipments to states requiring them. Will ship C.O.D. if desired. Can send you a splendid unrelated pair now.

Male pups are priced at $25.00 each and female pups at $20.00 each. Can furnish you a splendid unrelated pair now at $45.00 F.O.B.

On all orders sold in Kansas, please add 3% to price quoted above for Sales Tax.

Please do not compare our stock with that offered by others at similar prices as this is our business and not a passing hobby or

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued
For actions of Sept. 3e, 1969

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bills to amend Federal Seed Act, transfer peanut acreage allotments, and increase license fee under Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. House committee reported housing bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to Desolation Wilderness bill. Ready for President. Rep. Obey introduced and discussed bill to extend indemnity payments to dairy manufacturers.

SENATE

1. WILDERNESS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 713, to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S11620

2. FOOD STAMPS. Sen. Javits urged the House to give the food stamp bill the "same broad bipartisan support which characterized the Senate's action on this matter." p. S11551

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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3. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "An Alternative to DDT Urged." p. S11549

4. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted his radio statement favoring an immediate increase in social security benefits. pp. S11544-5

5. FISHERIES. Sen. Brooke inserted a "penetrating and alarming account of the plight of the U. S. fishing industry." pp. S11546-7

6. EDUCATION. Sen. Murphy inserted a letter in support of his proposed urban and rural education bill. pp. S11557-8

7. WELFARE. Sen. Brooke inserted an address praising the administration's proposed welfare program as a "sensible and human approach" to the problem. p. S11567

8. FOREIGN AID; AUDIT. Sen. Williams, Del., cited "questionable transactions discovered in the audit" of an AID grant. pp. S11590-4

HOUSE

9. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13827, to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development (H. Rept. 91-359). p. H8758

Rep. Wyman stated, "Something needs to be done and done now to pick up the decline in housing starts and to protect this sorely pressed essential industry." pp. H8622-3

Rep. Hanna discussed his bill to provide a secondary market for home mortgages and stated that it is essential "this Congress devote its energy to relieving the serious crisis confronting the housing industry." pp. H8715-7

10. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 14030, to amend section 358a(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment of 1938, as amended, to extend the authority to transfer peanut acreage allotments (H. Rept. 91-542). pp. H8758-9

11. SEEDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1836, to amend the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275), as amended, to authorize the Department to approve standards and procedures for certification (H. Rept. 91-543). p. H8759

12. LICENSE FEES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9857, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to authorize an increase in license fee (H. Rept. 91-544). p. H8759

13. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Poage advised the House that the Agriculture Committee "expects to hold hearings" on the Senate food stamp bill within the next couple weeks. p. H8622

monkeys which are already an active link in the research chain that may help to unlock secrets essential to the conquest of cancer.

From such fragments of the budget puzzle emerges a trend that could signal a loss of scientific momentum and a drain on the enthusiasm of a new generation of promising researchers. It is an invitation to cynicism about the relative value attached to science in the service of saving lives as against its potential for destruction.

Such doubts are fed by recent charges of laxity in the enforcement of nutritional standards. Dr. George Wald, the Nobel Prize biologist, claims that flour used today contains 60 per cent less vitamin fortification than that of 20 years ago. It is Dr. Wald's contention that such staples as bread, milk and salt today provide adequate nutrition only to those who can afford to pay a "premium" for "enrichment."

The obvious need for government is to review its own priorities in support of health, research and to take a hard look at the policies of those who sell health-essential nutrition for rich and poor alike.

SENIOR POWER IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I have often noted that one of the most important tasks facing the Nation is the opening of new doors, new avenues of participation in national affairs for the elderly.

Older Americans need, want, and deserve a voice in the public dialog. It would be a double tragedy to shut the elderly out of policy debates and procedures; we would be denying millions of Americans their rightful access to the mechanisms of democracy and we would be denying ourselves the benefits of their wisdom, experience, and thoughtful judgments.

What has emerged from this challenge is the concept of senior power—the full utilization of commentary and constructive criticisms, by the aged and aging, on matters of national policy. Senior power is not to be dismissed as another cliche, or a half-hearted bow to the older citizen. Instead, it must be recognized for what it is: a remarkable and rewarding fact of public life, which supplies the public debate with seasoned and timely doses of good sense, meaningful insight, and vigorous advocacy.

Recently, I became aware of two items which illustrate the importance and immediacy of senior power in action. The first is an article written by Rogers Franklin, retirement counselor for Parade Publications, called "What Is Senior Power?" published during the week of August 10, 1969. The article suggests that older Americans can exercise senior power by writing letters, speaking out on vital issues, counseling younger people on problems they will likely face, and letting the men in Washington know how seniors feel about important questions.

The second item is an outline for an ongoing program of senior power, operating in East Harlem, N.Y., under the aegis of the East Harlem Committee on Aging. Operation Senior Power in East Harlem outlines the specific steps which a group of older Americans have taken, and will take in the future, to enrich their participation in governmental affairs and policy discussions. The program is funded by a grant from the East Harlem Community Corporation. Dr. Frank Cordasco of Montclair State College, in New Jersey, has been closely associated with this program from its inception, and has been a motive force during its operation.

Because these two items bear so directly on the important question of participation by the elderly in public affairs, I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TIME FOR LIVING

(By Rogers Franklin, retirement counselor)

WHAT IS SENIOR POWER?

I still have a few thoughts on the subject of last week's column, where I discussed the role we seniors ought to play in making our nation's policies, as well as some of our rights and responsibilities as citizens.

I mentioned our right, for instance, to due consideration of our just demands; our responsibility to use our weight of years and wisdom to support the just demands of others into the bargain.

Which is fine as far as it goes. But, practically speaking, what can we do to help solve the many problems confronting us and our lawmakers? We don't all want to become actively involved in politics, though that's an excellent idea. What can an ordinary citizen do?

In the first place, we seniors don't always realize our own voting power, and therefore our powers of persuasion!

Twenty million of us, or one in ten Americans, are over sixty-five. That means we're more than a tenth of the voting population, the over twenty-ones, and should have some say in matters concerning our welfare.

We have a good record for getting out to vote at elections. But we needn't, and shouldn't, stop there. Every time we feel strongly about an issue we should write to our state and federal representatives about it; tell them how we stand. We can also write, either in support or disagreement, to any other group that's involved with a particular issue. We can write to the press.

This doesn't mean we'll automatically "win them all." But that's democracy, as Churchill said, the worst form of government—except all the rest. Nevertheless, such tactics will help influence the course of events in Washington.

Of course, if only a few take the trouble to write, we may not get much action. But if 20 million of us make ourselves heard, or even 20 thousand, then the lawmakers may really sit up and take notice. And that's not counting all those approaching retirement who have similar interests at stake and can be equally vocal.

The burning question right now, as far as most of us are concerned—and in some ways even more for our children and grandchildren than for us—is what to do about social security.

Some experts feel there are only two ways to solve the problem of providing everyone with adequate retirement income: either people will have to save much more during their working years, or else the whole existing structure devised to supply income for retirement must be radically revamped.

The younger folks, as well as ourselves, should be thinking hard about this one and doing something about it before it's too late, or they'll be the ones to suffer when their time comes. We should help them to the limits of our experience.

The fact is that we seniors, like all segments of the population, are being affected by vast changes sweeping our society, and the adjustment can be painful.

Senator Harrison A. William (D.-N.J.), Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, put his finger on this recently when he emphasized the irony of the fact that the same old problems are still plaguing retired people, and even, it would seem, getting worse. Yet, at the same time, new and unparalleled opportunities are opening up to them everyday.

By the way, Senator Williams and his Committee are active on our behalf in Room G. 233, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

I repeat, writing to representatives and others does help, if enough people do it. And we can all talk to friends and encourage them to support what they think is important—never mind if we don't agree with them. The main thing is to let the men in Washington know how we all feel. That, in the best sense, is Senior Power.

OPERATION SENIOR POWER IN EAST HARLEM

(A program for advocacy planning and action, education and training, of and for the elderly poor residents of East Harlem)

I. HISTORY AND BACKGROUND: THE CALL FOR HELP

The East Harlem Committee on Aging was formed in September, 1960, as one of the committees of the East Harlem Council for Community Planning. It was organized to meet a long-neglected need of planned service in the area for the elderly residents. The Committee on Aging became incorporated in January, 1968.

Composed of representatives of nearly every public and private agency serving the East Harlem area, the Committee on Aging has been meeting regularly once a month and has on file minutes of all its actions and programs. These include the following:

1. Survey of Older People in East Harlem:

One of its early and major undertakings was a Study of Older People in East Harlem and the Agencies which serve them. In cooperation with graduate students from the Human Relations Center of New York University, the Committee on Aging completed its job in 1963. The population study revealed that approximately 20,000 in a population exceeding 181,000 were 60 or more years old. The Study covers four aspects:

A. Population Study.

B. Facilities serving older people.

C. Socio-Economic conditions of older residents.

D. Implications drawn from the study.

2. In its efforts to coordinate activities and services, exchange program ideas, develop joint programs, and promote the involvement of older people in their own behalf, the Committee has also sponsored the following:

A. Annual Senior Citizens' May Celebrations.

B. Town Hall Meetings—Opportunities for older people to present their views on matters of deep concern to them to prominent public officials.

C. Community Organization Programs—The older East Harlem residents participated actively in the passage of the Medicare Legislation as well as in the "Medicare Alert".

East Harlem was represented by a member of the Committee on Aging at the Hearings before the Special Committee on Aging of the United States Senate in June, 1965.

D. Educational Program.—The Committee created groups with special interests and concerns and directed discussions with these groups.

E. Stimulation of Agency Interest.—Committee members have helped existing programs to develop awareness of this neglected part of the East Harlem population. As a result new programs have emerged and agencies have assigned staff to work with senior citizens. As these new staff people have been

added to the Committee on Aging, the need for so much more service has become apparent.

II. RATIONALE: FINDING AND SERVING THE ABANDONED

Despite its efforts and activities, the East Harlem Committee on Aging became acutely aware that it had a very tiny voice in the immediate community. Although studies had established that the Senior Citizens of East Harlem constituted a potential voting block of at least 20,000 people, their needs were still given short shrift in most of the private and public planning efforts.

Based upon its study of older people in East Harlem, the Committee prepared a proposal for anti-poverty funds. Upon the establishment of Massive Economic Neighborhood Development, the Committee submitted its proposal through M.E.N.D. in November 1965 and again in May 1966 but it was not funded. This proposal was again submitted to the Committee of Nineteen in 1967. The program provided for the involvement of older and younger adults in seeking out and serving the needy elderly of the area.

After being on the "low-priority" or rather "no-priority" list for all these years, the proposal finally received a small portion of its request for funds in April of 1969.

In a mere six weeks, the East Harlem Committee on Aging, with this small encouragement from the Community Corporation, has established an office and has begun to implement its action program. This program is already bringing hope and expectations to the hearts and minds of the elderly residents of East Harlem and their friends. Enthusiastic encouragement and support have already been expressed by Housing Managers, M.E.N.D. staff workers, the Health Department, Social Security Administration, Day Center Staff, and local residents both adult and elderly for the following program:

III. WORK PROGRAM: THE BEGINNINGS

In April, 1969, the East Harlem Committee on Aging began carrying out the following Action Program as outlined for 1969/1970:

1. Compiling and distributing a directory of services available to the elderly.

2. Obtaining detailed information on all group and individual programs serving the aging directly or indirectly and directions for joining.

3. Involving community people including the elderly themselves in interpreting this information.

4. Seeking, reaching and involving the separated and isolated elderly citizens.

5. Discovering and publicizing gaps and lacks in services to the elderly, whether in quantity or in quality.

6. Conducting lively discussions for the aging and their families concerning their own expressed concerns and interests.

7. Conducting seminars for staff members about working effectively with this age group.

8. Establishing and operating (by the elderly themselves) a current library and bulletin board which will be open and helpful to three groups: the aging, their families, and workers with the aging.

9. Serving as consultants on available and unavailable services.

10. Providing emergency escort and visiting service whenever staff is available.

11. Organizing and conducting a voter registration drive of all senior citizens and teaching these citizens the power of their vote.

12. Organizing Town Hall meetings on vital issues affecting the aging.

13. Conducting a new survey of the elderly in East Harlem with the purpose of gathering facts to support drives for improved or more coordinated services to the aging.

14. Providing field-work experience for graduate and undergraduate students for the purpose of interesting them in this field of vocation.

15. Investigating and publishing findings on old and new sources of funds for services to the elderly of East Harlem.

IV. STAFFING, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING: THE INVOLVEMENT

It is the intent of the East Harlem Committee on Aging that the staff of this proposed program, consisting almost exclusively of East Harlem residents, shall be more than a work force. Receiving leadership and guidance from both the Committee and from local Senior Citizens, the staff shall itself be an action group, which will inspire and unite residents to action on their own behalf. To this end, the staff will receive special training and development so that these jobs may be stepping-stones for future employment and citizen action.

The staff shall consist of a Director, A Community Worker (Full-time) an Assistant Community Worker (Part-time), an Executive Secretary/Bookkeeper, Maintenance worker, and six Senior-Citizen Aides. In addition there will be needed a small number of special Contract workers and/or Consultants.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DESIGNATION OF DESOLATION WILDERNESS, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in behalf of the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 713.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 713) to designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, as such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

SEC. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and except that the owners and operators of existing federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access to the areas for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the purpose of this measure is to designate the Desolation Wilderness in the Eldorado National Forest in the State of California.

An identical bill in the House to S. 713 was H.R. 850. The committee, in reporting out H.R. 850 amended it by deleting two areas. On the House floor prior to passage, however, the bill was amended to restore the two areas.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 713, the Senate bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of H.R. 850 as passed.

The net result of the House action was to pass S. 713 in the identical form in which it passed the Senate on March 24.

Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 1, 1969, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, September 30, 1969:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

William B. Dale, of Maryland, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years. (Reappointment)

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3299:

Public Law 91-82
91st Congress, S. 713
October 10, 1969

An Act

To designate the Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Desolation Valley Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom as generally depicted on a map entitled "Desolation Wilderness—Proposed," dated April 26, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the Desolation Wilderness within and as part of the Eldorado National Forest, comprising an area of approximately sixty-three thousand five hundred acres.

Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Calif. Designation. 16 USC 1132.

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Desolation Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

Filing of map, etc.

Sec. 3. The Desolation Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and except that the owners and operators of existing federally licensed hydroelectric facilities shall have the right of reasonable access to the areas for purposes of operating and maintaining such facilities in a manner that is consistent with past practices without prior approval of the Secretary.

Administration.

Sec. 4. The previous classification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Approved October 10, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-473 accompanying H.R. 850 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-97 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 115 (1969):
Mar. 24: Considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 24: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 850.
Sept. 30: Senate concurred in House amendment.

GPO 37-139